

BRITAIN WAGES  
COMBAT WITH  
UNEMPLOYMENTWorkers Encouraged by  
Success of Sir A. Mond's  
Plan of Co-operationLABOR UNIONS OPPOSE  
WORKING AGREEMENTSVauxhall Mines, About to Close,  
Are Run Profitably by Men,  
Despite Union Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 15.—Out of a working class population of about 11,000,000, Great Britain is today supporting in idleness about 1,250,000 persons. In effect, every nine workers must carry an unproductive worker on their shoulders. This situation has been expected to right itself, but as months have gone by and the total of unemployed has increased, rather than diminished, the attitude of the labor unions has pulled itself together for an earnest examination of the problem, and with a determination to find a solution that will provide work for every able-bodied person requiring a job.

So important is it that a solution be quickly found and so general is the realization of that fact that every newspaper and other periodical in England, generally speaking, has its columns filled with suggestions for bringing about improvement and with descriptions of the reactions of the various labor and employing groups to the proposals so far made. It is clear that a very wide diversity of opinion, both as to the cause and the remedy, exists in the public mind, and that the problem itself is calculated to require the very best thought and mutual good will of everybody if a genuine solution is to be found.

## A Co-operative Plan

While everyone admits the gravity of the situation, concrete proposals for bringing about improvement have been few so far. For that reason, a definite suggestion from Sir Alfred Mond has been seized upon as affording a good starting point from which to attack the problem. Sir Alfred is himself a large employer of labor, and a co-operative scheme which he has introduced into his nickel works has proved signally successful in increasing production on the one hand and the employee pay on the other, and has brought about an era of good feeling in that particular plant which assures a most respectful hearing on the part of the public for anything Sir Alfred may propose.

Without going into its technical intricacies, the Mond plan would take the amount of unemployment benefit now paid to workers, commonly known as the dole, and give it to employers who would agree to provide work for those who gave up their dole at the full union scale of wages. It is argued by believers in the plan's wisdom that it is least costly to pay men for doing something than to maintain them in idleness. It is argued by believers in the plan's wisdom that it is least costly to pay men for doing something than to maintain them in idleness.

England's unemployment problem is at bottom a matter of being able to sell goods in competition with other nations in the world's export markets. To do this successfully, the present cost of production in England must come down. Careful study of the Mond plan seems to show that, by giving more employment to the unemployed, and the exchequer is bearing the load for all above about \$80,000.

While a number of business leaders have expressed a willingness to try out the Mond plan, or some variation of it, they have been unanimous in questioning its ability to achieve its objects. All business leaders and economists point out that the only cure for unemployment lies in reducing costs of production to a level with those of England's rivals. This can be done, it is pointed out, in either of two ways, by greatly increased production per worker or reduced wage scales.

## Employers Consult Workers

In many industries in England employers are frankly laying their cards before their workers, and it is significant that in many cases, the labor union leaders are almost frantically opposed to any movement leading to wider co-operation.

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Italian Chamber of Deputies  
Grants Franchise to WomenMeasure Which Is Warmly Supported by Benito  
Mussolini Passed by a Big Majority

By Radio  
ROME, May 15.—May 15 will remain a memorable date in history for Italian women, as it marks the approval on the part of the Chamber of Deputies of a bill extending to them municipal franchise, the first step toward the gradual admission of Italian women to the political life of the nation. The debate was opened in the afternoon by Signor Manaresi, who opposed the bill. The reason why a great number of Fascist deputies opposed the bill, he said, was that the nation did not feel the necessity of the reform which was demanded only by a small section of Italian women. If a referendum on this question were taken, he was sure the Italian women would express opposition to the extension of the franchise to them.

Favored the Bill  
After speeches by Signor Martire, Signor Grieco, and Signor Acerbo, who were all favorable to the bill, Signor Lupi, who drafted the report suggesting the rejection of the bill, said he was convinced that Italian women were indifferent to the extension of the franchise, and he feared that if the law were approved, certain categories of women who were excluded from the franchise

PEASANT TAX IN  
BULGARIA LIGHTTour of Provinces Reveals  
A Lack of Interest in  
Political Events

By Special Cable

SOFIA, May 15.—During a short tour of the Bulgarian provinces the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was struck by the lack of interest regarding political events prevailing among the great mass of the peasantry. The latter form 80 per cent of the nation. The population is little taxed comparatively and demand that adequate educational facilities be accorded them.

But above everything they demand to be left alone in order to till their land and tend their herds. Owing to the abundance of rain this spring the peasants promise to be excellent and the peasants are therefore contented. They disapprove of Communist and terrorist deeds, but equally oppose the occasional dictatorial methods of the military. Naturally they prefer a peaceful government which will pass legislation favoring the rural districts, but also welcome a strong government that would be able and willing to suppress brigandage.

As an illustration of the attitude of the peasantry toward recent events, the following is typical. On several days after the cathedral order, because they were desirous of seeing the ruined cathedral, but because they wanted to ascertain whether the Sofia would cut down their orders for dairy produce.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL  
DELEGATES ARRIVERepresentatives of 14 Coun-  
tries Visiting Boston

Delegates to the International Council of Women, in session in Washington, D. C., early in the week, arrived in Boston this morning on a two-day visit to New England. Among them were women from 14 countries, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Iceland, and South Africa.

As their train was late in reaching the city the program of the visitors' stay was disarranged. Immediately following a mid-morning breakfast at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts where they are making their headquarters, they called upon Alvan T. Fuller, governor, at the State House. Their program also included a call upon Mayor Curley.

The 53 delegates were guests at luncheon of the Massachusetts and Boston Leagues of Women Voters. The affair was given at the Hotel Brunswick for the purpose of giving opportunity to Boston women who are active in governmental affairs to the women similarly occupied in other countries.

PAGEANT AT MOUNT HOLYOKE  
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 15

(Special)—At Mount Holyoke everything is in readiness for the annual May Queen pageant this afternoon and for the celebrations in her honor, which this year will consist of variations on the story of Alice in Wonderland. In accordance with the traditional custom, the identity of the Queen, who is, by vote of the students, the "most beautiful girl in the senior class," will be kept a secret till she comes across the green in royal procession.

ANGLO-FRENCH  
UNDERSTANDING  
NOW REACHEDQuestion of Germany's Dis-  
armament Is Agreed On  
—Concessions to Reich

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 15.—There is now almost complete agreement between France and Great Britain on the demands to be made to Germany in connection with the completion of that country's disarmament. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in official circles here. It is thought that the course that will be followed is to set down in detail the various points regarding which Germany is alleged to have defaulted in carrying out the Versailles Treaty, and to send, in addition, a short covering note giving general directions as to what the Allies expect Germany to do about it.

The report of the Interallied Control Commission is expected to be published at the same time as this note—but probably without the annexes thereto, which are the most important part of the report. A considerable portion of these annexes, however, are likely to be found verbatim in the detailed statement which will accompany the covering note already referred to.

Informed circles here are optimistic that the Allies' demands will prove possible of acceptance by Germany, and even believe if Germany really is in earnest they can be carried out by Aug. 15—the date the French are to leave the Ruhr—in which case the British would evacuate Cologne about the same date, and a reshuffling of the Allied forces in the remaining sections of the Rhineland would presumably be made, so as to enable the British to continue to participate in the occupation.

The Foreign Office is also busy studying the draft of the French note to Germany on the security pact, and the Monitor representative understands that the note will be sent to the Monitor representative under-

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GOVERNMENT WOULD NULLIFY  
RUMORS IN GRAIN MARKETSOperators Warned Against Giving Currency to Mislead-  
ing News Which Might Affect Prices—Mr. Duvel  
Would Base Dealings on Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 15.—False news affecting the wheat markets is being run down by the Government wherever possible, and when the case is flagrant a protest received from the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade for discipline.

This is part of the work of Dr. J. W. Duvel, federal grain supervisor here, a feature in which he announces progress. Dr. Duvel is the official directly in charge of the Department of Agriculture's investigation into wheat price fluctuations. "No business in the world is so susceptible to rumor as the grain business and that because it is the only business linked up with a great private wire system," Dr. Duvel remarked to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

More than 40 contests and competitive exhibits are announced. There is to be a tournament of one-act plays given in the little theater at the pier and a clog dancing contest. On display are competitive exhibits of posters, paintings, photographs, model airplanes and ships, radio sets, kites, weaving, whittling, stamp and coin collections, besides miscellaneous classes.

Achievement Exposition Made  
Chicago "Boys' Week" FeatureActivity Fair, Testifying to Soundness of Modern Boy-  
hood, Embraces More Than 40 Competitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 15.—A new kind of municipal fair has opened at Chicago's largest exposition building, the Municipal Pier. It is a boys' activity show—an exhibition in which every entry represents some form of boy's work, from whittling to oil painting, from stamp collecting to skill on the saxophone.

The Achievement Exposition, as the boys' fair is officially styled, is the brainchild of the Boys' Week Federation, to show men and women how progressive the young American is, as well as to encourage boys to greater activity in useful arts.

George W. Dixon, president of the federation, explained, in an interview, that the fair has been substituted for the parade usually held on such occasions because it shows more graphically the rich talents of the youth of today which are not recognized by many of the older generation.

If the walls of the pier building tremble with the vibrations of saxophone trombone and cornet, the committee offers no apologies. It is only a sign that the musical competition has proved a success. More than 1,000 boys are entered in this tournament, with instruments ranging from the lowly mouth organ to the violin. Awards are offered for the best in each class.

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B. & M. IS TO USE  
MOTORS TO HAUL  
LOCAL FREIGHTStore Door Delivery System  
Expected to Facilitate  
Traffic Movement

Utilizing combined rail and motor truck facilities, the Boston & Maine Railroad is prepared to start, by June 1, a system of "store door delivery" under which merchandise will be picked up at the door of the shipper and delivered directly to the consignee as a complete transportation process.

Boston & Maine officials, in making the announcement, said that this is being done to make more practical their plan for extending their less-than-carload freight service from the shipper's door to the ultimate destination.

Direct collections and deliveries will be made at first in Boston, Lowell and Lawrence. It is planned to extend it later to the other cities and principal towns throughout the Boston & Maine system. Studies and negotiations in connection with the extension of the system have been in progress several months.

Considering Truck Transport  
The Boston & Maine also is considering the use of motor truck transport for less-than-carload shipments between Boston and Lowell, and between Boston and Lawrence.

In each direction, this service will include the handling by motor truck of merchandise to and from railroad terminals at most of the intermediate points on those lines.

These intermediate truck movements are expected to displace the present local freight trains on the Boston & Maine between the stations so served, with improvements in service and economies of operation, it is stated. The great bulk of shipments between Boston and Lowell and between Boston and Lawrence, however, will continue to move by rail, with the direct collection and direct delivery at Boston, Lowell and Lawrence expediting terminal movements.

It is proposed, according to the announcement, to contract with existing trucking companies for the service wherever practicable, rather than to engage in wasteful competition, and it is said that responsible truckmen already established will do most, if not all, of the motor operations involved.

Success Depends on Shippers  
The pick-up and delivery service will be at the disposal of all shippers and all consignees of freight in Boston, Lowell and Lawrence, whose goods move over the Boston & Maine Railroad, as a whole, in part.

"The future development of the 'door to door' plan will depend entirely on the verdict of the shippers and the consignees," one of the officials stated. "It is established on a basis of service, and we recognize that its value must be measured in terms of service and cost. Rates for this completed transportation will correspond generally with existing rates, but they will be adjusted on length of haul, with a zone basis in each city, and on tonnage, with lower rates for the larger quantity shipments."

"We have had assurances of support for the plan to date from several shippers, each offering traffic in substantial amounts. We have found

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America Urged to Buy  
Abroad, Invest at HomeEditor Declares This Method Would Avert a  
Serious Problem in World Finances

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, editor of the New Republic, New York, in addressing the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that the vast foreign investments toward which the United States is progressing constitute a political problem of serious proportions, none the less serious because its consideration may be postponed for a number of years.

"By exhibiting greater hospitality to imports at the present time," said Dr. Johnson, "we should make it possible for the European countries to pay in goods in larger measure than they do at present. Their need for credit would be correspondingly reduced. We should build up our foreign capital less rapidly, and be able to invest more heavily in productive equipment at home."

WISDOM IS SEEN  
IN FLEET SALEIndustrial Executives Agree  
That Sale to Mr. Ford  
Would Be Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15.—The opinion of industrial executives who are here for the meeting of the National Industrial Council at the Hotel Roosevelt, is that the United States Shipping Board fleet be sold to Henry Ford or to a higher bidder, but to get rid of the fleet anyway.

Some of the manufacturers would go further and give the fleet away and would "scrap" the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation as well. Opinions expressed by various officials in answer to the question, "Do you think the whole Shipping Board fleet should be sold to Henry Ford or given to him or scrapped?" revealed the fact that the manufacturers look upon the retention of the ships by the Government as unwise.

John A. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, said, "Give the whole fleet to Ford."

Charles R. Gow, president of the company of that name of Boston, stated, "All ships which are now deteriorating from wear of use or obsolescence, might as well be sold for whatever they will bring, to Mr. Ford or to a higher bidder."

The sale of the fleet to Mr. Ford was advocated by C. C. Mansueti, representing the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, a sentiment which was also expressed by Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Manufacturers of Massachusetts, who pointed out that they are constantly becoming less valuable and "with the laws applying to the United States merchant marine, dual largely discouraged to keep the American fleet there is absolutely no chance of anybody taking over these ships, unless it is Mr. Ford."

Similar expressions were made by representatives of Ohio, Indiana, Empire, and Oklahoma manufacturing associations, the only one dissenting being C. C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturing Association, who said, "Mr. Ford is a genius when it comes to automobiles, but I would be opposed to turning over to him, or to any other single interest, the American fleet. I think the Shipping Board should be renovated, if necessary, and encouraged to keep the American fleet on the seas carrying American goods to all parts of the world. Too much power in one hand is a dangerous thing."

Proposals for selling the entire fleet to the highest bidder also were favorably considered.

## BENNETT PRIZE AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Malcolm P. Mount of Janesville, Wis., a Yale College senior, is winner of the James G. Bennett prize of \$100 for the best essay on a subject related to the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. It was announced yesterday afternoon. His essay was entitled "The Fundamental Causes of Radicalism in Wisconsin." The fund for the prize was established in 1893.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY FOR BRITAIN  
PROMISED IN GOVERNMENT PLANLegislation Being Drafted for Project Which, It Is Said,  
Will Effect "Revolution" in Industry

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 15.—The national scheme for giving Great Britain cheap electricity has now definitely materialized. The expert committee appointed by the Government last autumn has completed its report, which is being considered by the Cabinet.

Speaking at Oxford last night, Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, said the committee's recommendations will be examined carefully and it is intended to carry them out. He said the "first and most important task" which the House of Commons will have to face this autumn.

Legislation to this end is already being drafted and experts talk of effecting a "revolution" in British industry. The scheme is to be administered by electricity commissioners. It provides for covering the entire

America Urged to Buy  
Abroad, Invest at HomeEditor Declares This Method Would Avert a  
Serious Problem in World Finances

"A country inadequately provided with natural resources and overstocked with capital might properly adopt a permanent policy of increasing its international investments. Such a country would be preparing its people for the position of international remittance men with all the economic dependence this position implies.

"The United States does not need foreign outlets for its capital. It has a rich field of profitable investment at home. Accordingly, its policy, while remaining sufficiently elastic to admit of a temporary growth of foreign investments, should aim at their gradual liquidation. It can do this only through the encouragement of imports whenever the balance of international payments runs heavily in our favor."

THREE HONORED  
AT WHITE HOUSEPresident Presents Roose-  
velt Memorial Association's  
Medals

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—In the east room of the White House, President Coolidge yesterday presented medals awarded by the Roosevelt Memorial Association to Clifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; George Bird Grinnell of New York; and Miss Martha Berry of Georgia.

The awards are made annually for distinguished service in any of 10 fields of endeavor.

Addressing Mr. Pinchot, who received the medal for his services in behalf of conservation, President Coolidge declared that "no American who is familiar with the history of the great movements inaugurated by such men as Gifford Pinchot, Edward A. Bowers, and Secretary John W. Noble, and later sponsored by President Roosevelt, for the preservation of our forests, our water power, and our mineral wealth, will question the justice of this award."

## President's Tribute

In presenting the medal to Mr. Grinnell, an editor and publisher, who was honored for his work in promoting outdoor life, the President recalled that it had been with General Custer in the Black Hills and with Colonel Lodowick, the Yellowstone, had lived among the Indians, and that his study of the language and customs of the Blackfoot tribe, of which he is a member, are considered authoritative.

Paying tribute to the work done by Miss Berry, founder of the Berry schools in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, who received the medal for work in behalf of the women and children of that remote region, President Coolidge said:

"In building out of nothing a great educational institution for the children of the mountains, you have contributed to your time one of the most creative achievements. Because of you, thousands have been released from the bondage of ignorance, and countless others thousands in the generations to come will walk not in darkness but in light. You have built your school by faith—faith in your vision, faith in God who alone can make vision a reality."

The names of the recipients and the medals were presented to the President by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. A distinguished group of spectators, including General Pershing and Cabinet officers, was present.

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UNITED STATES  
URGES SPEEDY  
DEBT SOLUTIONGovernment Advises Nine  
European Nations of De-  
sire to Reach SettlementACUTE STAGE SAID  
TO HAVE BEEN PASSEDAll Important Borrowers Ad-  
dressed, Except Russia—  
Europe Able to Pay

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The American Government, in its opinion, the time has come for settlement. In a communication addressed to nine nations, it has expressed an earnest desire that the war debt question be brought to a solution without further delay.

The nations so notified are France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Latvia.

## Acute Stage Passed

Disclaiming any intention to unduly press for payment where payment is impossible, the communication nevertheless reflects the view of Washington that the acute stage of the reconstruction period is passing, and that the debtor nations now should be in a position to put their promises to pay into definite agreements.

The nations addressed make up the whole list of important war borrowers except Russia, where there is no recognized government to which such a notification could be addressed.

For many months the Administration has been under ever-increasing pressure from leaders in Congress and others who opposed any long delay in resolving the obligations of the borrowing nations into definite payment agreements to pay.

## French Gestures

During this period France, in particular, has made a succession of diplomatic gestures indicating that it would enter into discussions at some unannounced future date under unspecified conditions, but not one concrete proposal emerged from all the discussion.

The Debt Commission, despite the repeated delays, has stuck until the present, to the policy of awaiting proposals from the debtor nations, but the view that the debtors should have plenty of time to turn themselves around financially before they could be properly pressed for a settlement.

The opinion of Washington that the acute reconstruction period now is passing or has passed however, and with the operation of the Dawes plan it is felt here that Europe is now in a position to commit itself definitely to payment.

During the period of waiting fruitless proposals came from exactly half of the ten principal debtors. Those who voluntarily entered into negotiations with the United States were Great Britain, Hungary, Finland, Lithuania and Poland.

## Conversations With France

Congress has charged the debt commission with responsibility for keeping the subject before those countries which have not settled, and the recent notification to the five remaining debtors, which came through the State Department, came from the debt commission. It is understood that the communication from Mr. Herriek, dispatched last week, instructed him to say that the United States would be pleased if a French debt commission were sent to this country.

In addition Mr. Herriek at Paris has informed the French Government that the Washington Government would be pleased if a French debt commission were sent to this country.

Some inkling of the conversations with France previously had been permitted to reach the public, but it was not disclosed until today that Washington had taken the initiative in seeking a general refunding arrangement with all its principal war debtors.

Details of the negotiations still are withheld, but there were indications today that the American move virtually amounted to a circular note to the debtors that this Government believed the time had come to strike a general balance.

Political Aspect of Debts  
Is Recognized by France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 15.—There is danger that the French attitude on debt funding will be misinterpreted and that it will be deduced from the special instructions given by the Cabinet to Aristide Briand and Joseph Caillaux that a commission will shortly be sent to America. Events may, indeed, oblige France to send the commission earlier than it intends, but it should not be expected until the budget next year submitted to Parliament.

Then, it is hoped, the financial situation will be clear enough, and a group of financial experts, with deputies and senators, will get into direct touch with Washington. But to assume that this has already been decided upon is going much too far and too fast. All that is important in the decision of the French Cabinet for the present is that M. Caillaux must not come to any conclusions in this matter without the consent of M. Briand.

## Interviews With Mr. Herriek

M. Briand, as Foreign Minister, has asserted an interest equal to that of M. Caillaux as Finance Minister.

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## Civic Production of "Aida" Basis for Municipal Opera

Presentation by Local Cast, Chorus and Ballet as Climax of Music Festival Indicates Possibilities Through Community Effort

Verdi's "Aida" in concert form and introducing a pageant in the second act, was given by a local cast as part of Boston's Civic Music Festival at the Boston Opera House last evening and will be repeated tonight.

This was a remarkable presentation in many ways. It was visually dramatically good. Any just criticism of it must be based on its civic aspect. In this sense it was surprisingly good and rich in promise of what might be accomplished should Boston set her mind to it. Talent there was in plenty. Deficiencies seemed due chiefly to insufficient ensemble rehearsal. This in turn was due to expense involved.

Last night's production was the first time orchestra and singers had performed together. It was in fact a dress rehearsal. Tonight's performance, therefore, should show a great improvement. At it was, characters and chorus both steadily improved with the progress of the performance last night, ending in a climax of dramatic effect and musical beauty.

Each one of the several hundred persons who contributed toward making last night's performance possible has done much more than participate in one or two public presentations. He has been a pioneer in what may become a feature of Boston's civic life. He has helped to show what might be done through definite organization to specific ends and presented an argument for such organization which may result in an established community institution which would regularly contribute the highest forms of dramatic music to the city at prices that are within the reach of all.

All but Scene 2 of Act 2 of the opera were given in concert form, but glorified concert form. The 300 singers in the chorus were picturesque multi-

colored Egyptian costumes. Seated in long rows in the first scene, they later grouped more informally and formed a pleasing animated background for the principals, who were seated in the front of the stage and rose to sing their parts.

The scene depicting the victorious return of Radames from the Egyptian war, given in opera form, approached the splendor of a professional performance. Mme. Clair Maenz made an effective Aida. Mme. Rose Zullian sang well as Amneris. Her voice is rich and sweet, and she uses it with dramatic understanding and power. Rulon Robinson as Radames, H. Wellington Smith as Amneris, William Ryder as Ramphis, James R. Houghton as the King, Frederick Mulveny as the Messenger, and Miss Gladys de Almeida as the High Priestess, all did their parts well.

To Ernest L. Major and Martha M. Flint of the Massachusetts Normal Art School for the effective and artistic costume design and setting of the opera, great credit is due. George Sawyer Dunham did excellent work as conductor. The well-trained and graceful ballet, under Mme. Maria Paparella, added much to the effectiveness of the pageant in the second act.

### CHURCHILL STRIVES WITH SILK PROBLEM

Lancashire Trade Bombards Chancellor With Objections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, May 16.—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is struggling energetically to disentangle himself and the Government from the silk tariff web he has woven in the budget. He spent yesterday reasoning with indignance

## Christopher Morley Discusses the Fantasy in Literature

Essayist, Speaking at Bowdoin College Literary Institute, Observes Many Changes—Fiction Creeping Into Functions Assigned to Poetry

By a Staff Correspondent BRUNSWICK, Me., May 16.—"Perhaps not for 20 or 30 years shall we know the effect upon the undergraduate body of the Institute of Modern Literature which, to all of us, as it progressed, has been significant and inspiring to the last degree," said Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, last evening here in introducing Christopher Morley, essayist.

### HARVARD PRIZE AWARDS MADE

Five States Represented—Several Travel Scholarships Announced

Five winners of prizes at Harvard, two undergraduates and three graduates, representing five different states, were announced today. The Massachusetts representative, Mason Hammond '25 of Nahant, received two Bowdoin prizes for his translations into Attic Greek and Latin. The other undergraduate prize winner is Walter T. Pattison '25 of Wilmette, Ill., who won the Susan Anthony Potter prize in Spanish literature for his essay dealing with the Spanish writing of the Golden Age.

Two David A. Wells prizes in economics, awarded for theses on some subject within the field of economics and open to Harvard College seniors and recent graduates of the university, were won by James W. Angell '18, of New Haven, Conn., who received his master's degree at Harvard in 1921, and Robert G. Albion, A.M., Harvard '20, of Portland, Me., who was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1918.

The Bowdoin prize for graduates for dissertations in Greek and Latin was awarded to William F. Smith '11 of Lexington, Mo., who received his master's degree at Harvard in 1922. A Frederick Sheldon fellowship in anthropology goes to Carleton S. Coon '25 of Wakefield, Mass. The purpose of the Sheldon fellowships is to further the education by travel after graduation of students of promise and standing in the university.

Five Dexter scholarships, established to encourage young men to study profoundly the English language and to enable them to visit Oxford, Cambridge, or the cathedral towns of England, were awarded as follows to students of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Theodore M. Hatfield, of Exeter, N.H., Northwestern University '20, and University of Oxford, Eng. '23; Edward B. Hungerford, of New Britain, Conn., A.M. '22, and graduate of Trinity College '19; Robert G. Noyes, of Norwich, Conn., A.M. '23 and graduate of Brown University '19; John W. Spargo, of Kirkwood, Mo., graduate of Washington University in 1920. Arthur C. Sprague, of York Village, Me., '19.

Every inch of room in Memorial Hall was taken when Mr. Morley and Dr. Sills appeared on the platform. Although Mr. Morley was to discuss "Fantasy in Literature," only a small part of his talk was devoted to this subject, which he himself thought might more aptly have been "Unborn Literature."

"I come here to speak in great humility," he said, "for I realize that I have been preceded by gigantic thinkers and that you have, perhaps, been surprised with them." Continuing, he said:

As I look back on my college days 15 years ago, I fail to remember what one single lecturer said or even what he looked like. They come back to the college, these travelers who have seen many lands and much life, and if they are 15 years older, we think they are 15 years wiser. But let me stammer one secret: they are not one bit wiser in the wisdom that matters. They have taken on some protective coloration, some air of assurance, some adaptation, but they are no wiser in the things that really count. For after all the universe is insoluble and we should be a little distrustful of the travelers who come back with too certain a message. Sometimes we get more from some queer, rambling, half-hazard accents that vibrate unfamiliar strings of the mind.

Some of His Pet Dreams "I could give you the old line of palaver without too much anguish—to myself. But it seemed to me that in honor of Hawthorne, who means so much to me, I ought to try to tell you about the things I am really thinking about. These travelers who come back do not tell you of the world of dreams, of fancy, of the world where literature begins. This is the hardest thing to tell about. My subject should really be "Unborn Literature," for I want to tell you

about the realm where literature is born and what happens before it is born.

Some very fascinating and interesting things have been happening in recent years in literature. It would take a really great critic, a Goethe or Arnold or France, to explain what has happened in the last 10 years. Among other things fiction has been creeping over into functions traditionally assigned to poetry. We have always felt that the poet could say whatever he thinks, but with the writer of prose it was not so. In recent years the prose writers have been going over into this function and as a result they have been getting at the actual texture of human consciousness.

The novelist has produced not only narrative, but the intervention of the human mind. For example, one does not know what real fiction is until he has read Virginia Woolf's "Monday or Tuesday." The novelist of the future will take reality for granted. In this respect he will start where Rousseau left off, and the modern fiction writer the thing that is important is what is called the "sense of significance." They take the physical details for granted.

They are coming back to the very thing Hawthorne was driving at. Yet in many ways he was at the opposite pole. His technique was simple and native. Modern writers' technique is often too subtle and their thinking too naive.

"There are certain kinds of creative work that cannot be planned, cannot be done at all until the work has been first dreamed, appreciated by some sense that we don't understand. Sense of Significance "I could give other examples of what I mean by the sense of significance. Conrad speaks of it often. It comes to us certain times and in certain places. It is something like my experience in driving a new car out to see eastern Long Island. Don Marquis and I had written a

book about that locality and had described it, but neither of us had ever been there. I thought I would go out to see how near it was to our description. As I drove along I was so happy getting the feel of my new car and listening to the hum of the motor that I didn't notice the scenery at all. Yet I got the feel of it. By the sense of significance, I mean the sense by which, as we go through life, no matter how interested we are in the instruments on the dashboard, we get some feel of the scenery, some idea about what it is all about.

We need to develop the tail of the eye. I am really only a commuter from the seventeenth century. There is an old seventeenth century quotation from Thomas Fuller which says what I mean. The story is of a man who took a lot of children for a walk in the country. When they became very tired he said, "I will give you each a horse to ride." So he went to the hedge and cut them each a stick to ride, and fancy put them into their legs and brought them cheerfully home.

It is fancy that gives us a sense of significance of things in life. It is in the literature of imagination, the sort that Hawthorne wrote, and we need that kind to put mettle in our legs and bring us cheerfully home.

## UNITED STATES URGES SPEEDY DEBT SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Brand was not kept acquainted in advance of the interviews between M. Caillaux and Myron T. Herrick and thought proper to complain. In future, it is perfectly understood that the debt question will be in the hands of M. Brand as well as M. Caillaux. That is the plain meaning of the ministerial announcement and it would be well to beware of extracting more sensational indications of an early debt settlement from this entrusting of the task to two ministers. It would be running a grave risk to attempt to make definite arrangements with America while the fate of the French franc is still uncertain.

This view of the Finance Minister, which is believed to correspond with the view of the Foreign Minister, is that it is necessary to proceed in an orderly manner and take the first things first. Naturally it is possible to hurry them into premature action by putting pressure on them, but such is not the purpose of the Cabinet.

Embassy to Be Kept Informed

Mr. Herrick has been again not only to see M. Caillaux, but also M. Brand and Paul Painlevé. He has conveyed the sense of the Washington memorandum, the existence of which was originally denied. Various plans are to be studied in their political and financial bearing, and this will take some time.

The American Embassy will be kept informed of the progress made. Before the Commission is appointed it will probably be thought better to have a definite plan which has been privately approved by in-



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Philadelphia, Pa. Special Correspondence "PHILADELPHIA'S most distinguished boy citizen," was the designation given by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick to 16-year-old Frank Norton when he pinned the Philadelphia boy award medal for 1925 to the lapel of Frank's coat in the presence of 4000 cheering youngsters.

The medal is awarded each year by the city to some boy for "distinguished service." This service is seldom heroic in the sense that it is a military medal, but the work performed is generally of a humble nature—for jobs ordinary and uninteresting, but which may be immeasurably important to families struggling against seeming misfortune.

In bestowing the medal, the Mayor explained briefly that Frank had been employed for two years in the office of the manager of one of the leading hotels of the city, and due to the incapacity of his father, has become the breadwinner for his family. He is the eldest child; there are five younger children.

Frank's experience is regarded by all who know him as a good example of the overcoming of difficulties by a combination of pluck and a sunny attitude.

### SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Miss Fannie Lishman, a graduate of Beverly High School, won first place in the annual freshman class scholarship award announced yesterday by the Panelistic Council at Boston University College of Liberal Arts. Second place went to Miss Ruth E. Carter, Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H., and third to Miss Florence Bowman, Abington High School.

(Continued from Page 1)

essential American politicians, so that it is unlikely that it will be turned down when it is submitted officially.

It may be taken generally that the present proceedings come into the category of what is called semi-official, rather than official. The chief point now to be noted is that the Government has recognized formally the political as well as the financial character of the debt problem, and gives M. Brand full authority with M. Caillaux.

## HIDDEN ASSETS ARE RECOVERED

Approximately \$15,000 Is Found in Redmond Bankruptcy Case

Approximately \$15,000 in hidden assets of the defunct partial-payment brokerage house of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., have been recovered in New York, and were today brought into the bankruptcy court by Bartholomew A. Brickley, one of the trustees.

This development in the case, as the result of which James S. Lamont, former president of the company, is serving a year's sentence in Plymouth jail, and George F. Redmond, treasurer, is facing a 10-year term in the Atlanta penitentiary, came about today at a continuation of the hearing before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, on Mr. Brickley's petition that the referee issue an order that the former president of the company turn over \$100,000 in securities he is alleged to have in his possession or control.

Discovery of a list of these securities in Chicago by the trustees led to a reopening of the case. Mr. Redmond, a witness yesterday, said that he knew nothing about the missing securities, and that Lamont had had them in his possession.

On the witness stand today the latter, examined by his attorney, Lowell Mayberry, and by Mr. Brickley, declared that the missing securities were taken to Mr. Redmond's home on the night of the closing of the office by the federal authorities and there listed. The list, he said, he kept among his possessions which he later turned over to James H. Vahay, counsel for Mr. Redmond, but the securities were left at the latter's home. He said he did not know where they were but thought they might be traced through the transfer office. He was willing, he said, to assist the trustees all he could in recovering them.

## ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING NOW REACHED

(Continued from Page 1)

stands it approves generally of this document, while reserving judgment on certain points of detail, pending the receipt of further information from the Quai d'Orsay. On the main points, however, particularly the question of requiring Germany to join the League of Nations unconditionally before the security pact enters into effect, and the necessity of Versailles in respect of Germany's eastern boundaries, the British Government finds itself in complete agreement with the French.

## World News in Brief

Washington (P)—The National Democratic party, a weekly newspaper, for presentation of "millions of people" to the Democratic party, is to be published here by a group of party leaders. Editorial policies of the paper, it was announced by Representative William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, will be in the interest of the party, as a whole, and directed by a "strong advisory board." Publication of the weekly was made possible, Mr. Oldfield said, by a number of prominent Democrats.

Alton, Ill. (P)—Prized only because it was old and had been handed down through four generations, an ancient tome in possession of the Rev. N. J. Hilton of Alton has been revealed as a mate of Richard Baxter's "A Call to the Unconverted," for which London dispatches said, an American book collector had paid \$32,640. The London copy was believed to be the only one extant.

Mexico City (P)—The negotiations aimed at reorganizing the steel industry on a co-operative basis have ended without agreement, according to Luis Morones, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Buenos Aires (P)—The Argentine Touring Club, which is engaged in promoting the building of roads in Argentina, proposes to hold a Pan American roads, transport and touring exhibition in connection with the Pan American Roads Congress which will be held in this city in October.

Geneva (P)—The work and aims of the League of Nations will be taught by means of special courses in schools and institutions throughout England and Wales, the British Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, informed the League of Nations secretariat yesterday. Other reports from various countries of Europe indicate widespread incorporation of courses on the League in the national schools.

London (P)—Motor omnibuses have done wonders in England to build up the country districts in the movement started years ago to relieve the congestion problem in London and other cities. According to recent estimates there are approximately 55,000 miles of omnibus routes in the various parts of England. The tendency throughout the country has been to extend these services, and a noticeable growth of houses has been reported along the new lines.

Washington (P)—Closing a five-day session of their biennial council the National Society of Colonial Dames approved a resolution thanking the press of Washington and the Nation for refraining from carrying reports of its proceedings. The Colonial Dames, through their press committee chairman, announced that publicity was not wanted and that anything carried in newspapers, other than a one-paragraph official announcement that the society was in session, was not authorized.

Berlin (P)—The oldest known musical manuscript has been deciphered by Dr. Curt Sachs, music historian at the Berlin University. It is of Babylonian origin, with cuneiform ideographs inscribed on clay plates, and was found at Assur in Asia Minor. This music is said to date back to the second century B. C. Half tones are not employed at all, but five tones of the scale are used in fugue formation. The accompaniment to the melody is furnished by a band of 18 strings, for which double stops are frequently prescribed.

Cologne, Germany (P)—The Allied occupation authorities yesterday decreed that at the opening of the Rhine-Millennium Exhibition the public and private buildings in this city will be permitted to display all flags except the black, white and red, the old imperial colors.

## The Shepard Hosiery Store Has Much that is Characteristic and Outstanding in the Matter of Merchandise and Convenience.



A Shepard Stocking  
With Distinct Features

"Circlet" Hosiery  
Full Fashioned

With double knee, better guard  
and blue thread run stop  
Pure Dye Silk of heavy weight  
with little tops and feet

\$1.65 a pair

This is one of the specially made  
Shepard stockings which has unusual  
wearing qualities and beauty, owing  
to the several features which charac-  
terize it.

It comes in sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 in  
these wholly smart colors.

Back Alredale  
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Rose Taupe  
Atmosphere  
French Navy  
Silver  
White and Black

This hosiery has our full guarantee  
of satisfaction.

FIRST FLOOR

THE SHEPARD HOSIERY STORE has not always been what it is today. There was a time when we could take little pride in its operation. But now that that time is definitely past, we find more than ordinary satisfaction in its present condition. It is located in The Tremont Street Building, easily accessible from the street and admirably situated to give undisturbed opportunity for selection.

A separate section is devoted to children's hose and a special square directly at the entrance is given over to Phoenix Hosiery. First quality hosiery only is sold in this section, and all imperfect hosiery is grouped in a separate section on the Thoroughfare.

It is our aim that you shall never come to the hosiery store without finding the size, style, and color of hose you desire, in the excellent lines we have found worthy to carry. Several of these are made according to our own specifications.

"Shepardess" at \$1.50—  
"Circlet" at \$1.65—  
"Puritan" at \$1.95 and \$2.50—

These we particularly sponsor and unqualifiedly guarantee as to excellence.

The Shepard Stores  
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Not a Single Price  
Was Announced!

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH of Alexander Smith & Sons' Axminster Rugs from the great New York auction were sold on our rug floor this week, although we made no announcement of the prices at which these rugs would be sold.

PROVING

That the prices were right!

HUNDREDS of additional rugs have come in—later shipments of our big purchase. Room-size rugs—Hall-size rugs—Scatter-size Rugs—Small mats—

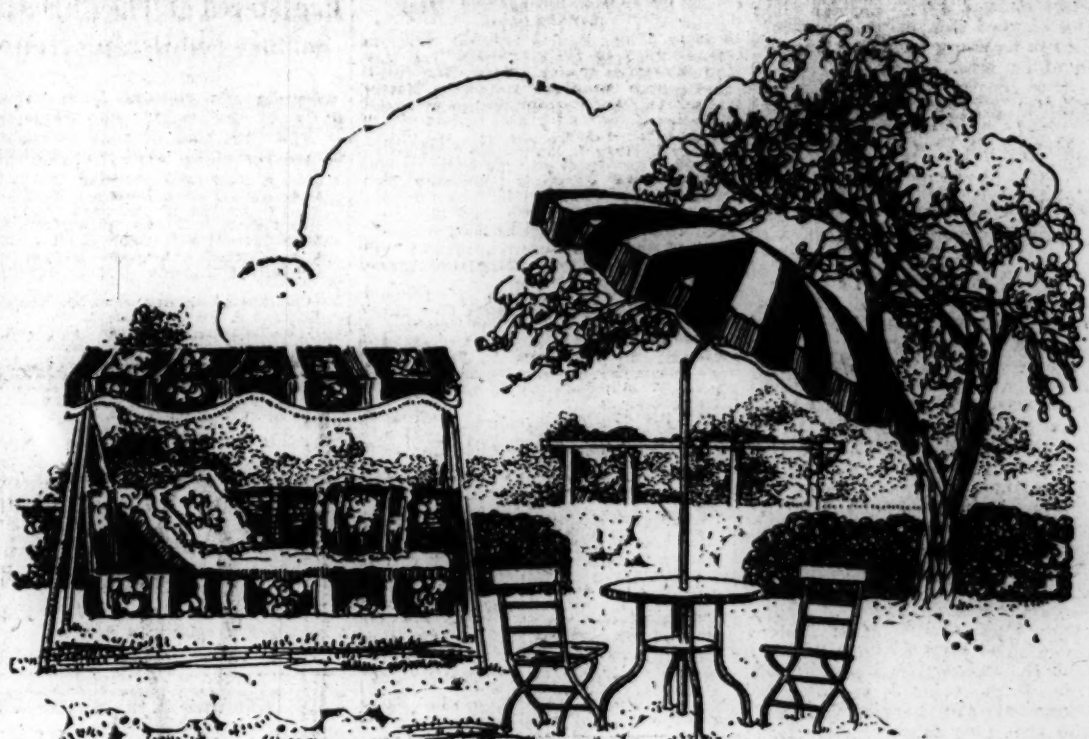
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Heavy duck striped in various colors. Also in flowered designs. Scalloped valance. Collapsible metal tables, green enamel, 42-inch top, \$22.50. Folding metal chairs, \$5. Porch hammocks, \$24 up.

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## NORMAL SCHOOL PLANS ACCEPTED

### Bids Will Be Asked for New Buildings and Those Damaged by Fire

Payson Smith, commissioner of the department of education, announced today at the State House that the department has accepted plans for the new main State Normal School building, the Bridgewater State Normal School and the Normal Training School buildings, which were designed by Guy Lowell, an architect of Boston. The commissioner further announced that bids will be asked for the construction of two structures which are to replace those burned last winter at Bridgewater.

The main building will cost approximately \$500,000 and the Normal Training School structure will cost about \$175,000. The Training School building is to be completed for use next September. The main building is not expected to be ready for occupancy until September, 1926.

For the replacement of the burned structures and the repairs of those partially damaged last winter, the Legislature appropriated over \$650,000 and the department of education at once asked architects to prepare plans. The main building to be erected will take the place of old Tillinghast Hall and the new Training School building will replace Woodward Hall. Of the group of buildings on the central quadrangle, only the dormitory and refectory building, built in 1917, were undamaged last December.

When the new buildings have been completed and the others repaired the group will represent the best of early New England colonial architecture. It is of historic interest that this group of buildings, dedicated to education, is upon the property originally owned by Miles Standish and upon the site of the first building erected in America for normal school purposes.

The central building of the group is the Normal School Building, a long, low mass of dark red brick with white pine trimmings, painted in the familiar ivory color and surmounted by slate roof. In its center is the main entrance portico, crowned by a square tower and octagonal lantern, forming not only the central feature of the building, but also of the group as a whole. This building accommodates 600 students, with provision on the ground floor for a lecture hall, 500, with modern stage and ante-rooms.

The first floor also provides offices for the administration officials. On the second are the chemical and physical laboratories, the library and lecture hall with many class rooms for various branches. The Training School building, which replaces those parts of the former Normal School burned, is located on the cross axis of the main campus. This is a modern grade school building, the cost of which is shared by the State and the town of Bridgewater and provides facilities for the Normal School students for practice in teaching under the supervision of experts.

**POLICE CHIEF TELLS OF OFFER OF BRIBE**

Chelsea Official Testifies in Swampscott Case

SWAMPSCOTT, May 16 (AP)—Charles Finn, chief of the Chelsea police, testified to the capture of two trucks loaded with liquor on last Dec. 27, which the prosecution is trying to show was landed on Little's Point, Swampscott, at the hearing on charges made against William L. Quinn, chief of the police of that town.

Chief Finn said that a man named Jake and another named George W. Garrett had offered him \$10,000 if he would make substitution for the liquor seized. He said he declined, but did not arrest them in the hope that they would incriminate themselves before witnesses.

Joseph Stein and William Miller were identified by a Chelsea patrolman as the drivers of the captured trucks. Both refused to answer questions at the hearing on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Coast guardsmen at the morning session had told graphic stories of pursuits of rumrunners and of internal dissensions in the band of which they had learned. The hearing against Chief Quinn, who has been notified of his contemplated removal, will be resumed on Monday.

**STEAMSHIP AGENTS TO MEET IN BOSTON**

Steamship agents from all parts of New England will gather at a local hotel tonight for a dinner tendered to them in recognition of the resumption of the regular White Star Line sailings between Boston and

**Birmingham's Dependable Store**

**Burger Phillips Co.**  
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**Loveman, Joseph & Loeb**  
Birmingham, Alabama

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You hadn't realized what a lot of preparation that important wedding required, had you? Think how much time you'll save by buying everything in one store—selecting all your needs from our complete stock.

Trousseau in all its daintiness—wedding garments for brides and attendants—going away clothes—linens, housefurnishings and furniture! You'll be enthusiastic about them all. Come!

## FIXING OF BANK FEES IS SOUGHT

### Two Liquidating Agents Object to Sums Set by State Commissioner

Joseph C. Allen, retiring bank commissioner yesterday presented to Judge William Cushing Wait petitions asking that the court affirm the total compensation of six liquidating agents of closed Boston banking institutions. The compensation was determined by Mr. Allen following an investigation and the suggestions of an unofficial committee of three Boston lawyers, George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, Herbert Parker, formerly attorney-general and James D. Cole.

Judge Wait listened to brief remarks from Mr. Allen and from the agents and then took the matter under advisement. John E. Hannigan, liquidating agent of the Prudential Trust Company, and Fitz Henry Smith, agent of the Hanover Trust Company, took exception to the sums named for them.

**Sums Recommended**

The sums the bank commissioner asks the court to approve are as follows: John E. Hannigan, Prudential Trust Company, \$35,000; Fitz Henry Smith, Hanover Trust Company, \$40,000; Henry O. Cushman, Cosmopolitan Trust Company, \$65,000; W. Rodman Peabody, Tremont Trust, \$70,000; David J. Maloney, for H. Slobodkin & Co., \$85,000; and Daniel B. Ruggles for several smaller banking institutions, \$14,700.

Mr. Hannigan in voicing his protest, stated that he had put in four years of work and was being requested to take \$35,000 as total compensation for work which was uncomplicated. His personal loss in clients and outside work amounted to \$25,000, he said.

**Litigation Pending**

He stated also that he had litigation pending at present which might entail two years' work in preparation and trial and which if successful would mean a half million to the bank, pay every depositor 100 cents on the dollar and leave a bank surplus.

Mr. Smith said that in 4½ years he had given three-fourths of his time for two years and two-thirds of his time during the balance of the period. This had meant putting in 800 days and 200-odd nights and Sundays. He said that it had been a public duty, but that with the work unfinished the bank commissioner was asking him to take a lump sum without either of them having any idea how much more time and work would be necessary.

W. Rodman Peabody of the Tremont Trust Company said he had no complaint to make, but he wished to call to the court's attention also that the work was uncomplicated, that it had been semijudicial in kind.

**PATRIOTIC CHAPTER GAINING MEMBERS**

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 16 (Special).—A marked gain in membership during the past year was reported by the secretary at the annual meeting of the Old Newbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Percival H. Fernald furnished a paper concerning the business transacted at the recent Continental Congress held in Washington.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Charles Thurlow, regent; Mrs. Percival H. Fernald, vice-regent; Mrs. Frank W. Field, treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Currier, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude D. Williams, corresponding secretary.

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## 55,000 EASTERN STAR MEMBERS TO AID HOME AT ORANGE, MASS.

### Grand Chapter Session at Springfield Closes—Mrs. Ham Chosen Associate Grand Conductress and Mr. Cowing Associate Grand Patron

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 (Special).—Election of Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Past Matron of Hadassah Chapter of Dorchester, as Associate Grand Conductress, Raymond H. Cowing as Associate Grand Patron, voting of a 50 cent per capita tax for the maintenance of the Star Home at Orange, and the brilliant installation of officers in the evening, closed the forty-ninth annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of

**Academic Credit Given for Outside Reading**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (Special).—A system of reading for honors, similar to that of Oxford University, England, is to be introduced experimentally at Brown University next September. According to announcement today by Prof. William T. Hastings, it will be tried by the department of English, and perhaps by a second department under the general supervision of the committee on prizes and academic honors.

The experiment, which has been authorized by the faculty and by the board of fellows, is undertaken in connection with the Brown system of awarding final honors to students of exceptional attainments in scholarship. The purpose of the final honors system is "to encourage and recognize distinguished work by students of exceptional ability by providing special opportunities for such students to seek scholarly attainment in association with one or more members of the faculty, and free from many of the usual routine restrictions."

The new experiment carries further the plan of releases from routine and provision of special opportunities for independent study. Some of those members of the junior and senior classes who are candidates for final honors in the department of English—and perhaps in a second department—will be released, with certain exceptions, from all course requirements, and instead will undertake courses of reading under direction of a supervisor, who will perform the functions of the English university tutor.

There will be weekly or fortnightly conferences between the students and the supervising professor.

**YORK HARBOR RAIL SERVICE TO CEASE**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 16 (AP).—Passenger service on the York Harbor and Beach Railroad, now operated by the Boston & Maine system, will be discontinued on or before June 15, it became known here yesterday. But service will be substituted on the 11 miles of territory along the Maine coast, reaching from Portsmouth to York and will be extended to Wells and Ogunquit. This action will leave this section of coast without either steam or electric passenger transportation, the electric railway having discontinued operation last year. Freight service, it is understood, will be maintained.

**Orthodox Jews to Convene**

Jacob Rabinowitz, first vice-president and acting president of the A. D. A. Synagogue, will deliver the address of welcome as host to the delegates of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America at the Sunday morning session at the Blue Hill Avenue Synagogue. Mr. Rabinowitz will also preside at one of the sessions of the conference.

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My May Offerings  
Specially Designed and  
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A card will bring my summer  
list of pretty and unusual  
things.  
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
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**The Coward Shoe**

**The New-Step-in Pump**

A charming Gore Pump and one of the most popular Spring Modes! Its dainty effect gives a smaller appearance to the foot, while the leathers of black or tan kid, comfortable toe and snug heel adapt it equally to dress or everyday. Built by Coward, the quality will please the woman of discernment.

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**James S. Coward**  
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You hadn't realized what a lot of preparation that important wedding required, had you? Think how much time you'll save by buying everything in one store—selecting all your needs from our complete stock.

Trousseau in all its daintiness—wedding garments for brides and attendants—going away clothes—linens, housefurnishings and furniture! You'll be enthusiastic about them all. Come!

**The Gift Shop**  
Hand-made Handkerchiefs, 50c to \$1.50  
Hand-made Baby Caps, \$2.25  
We appreciate Christian Science Monitor patronage.  
Mrs. M. T. Wise, Prop.  
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

**Birmingham's Dependable Store**

**Burger Phillips Co.**  
Birmingham, Ala.

**Loveman, Joseph & Loeb**  
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**June Brides**

## 55,000 EASTERN STAR MEMBERS TO AID HOME AT ORANGE, MASS.

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**Orthodox Jews to Convene**

Jacob Rabinowitz, first vice-president and acting president of the A. D. A. Synagogue, will deliver the address of welcome as host to the delegates of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America at the Sunday morning session at the Blue Hill Avenue Synagogue. Mr. Rabinowitz will also preside at one of the sessions of the conference.

**Bibles for Lodges**

Every size and price  
Send for Catalog or call at the  
Massachusetts Bible Society  
41 Bromfield St., Boston

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My May Offerings  
Specially Designed and  
Specially Priced  
A card will bring my summer  
list of pretty and unusual  
things.  
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
425 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**The Coward Shoe**

**The New-Step-in Pump**

A charming Gore Pump and one of the most popular Spring Modes! Its dainty effect gives a smaller appearance to the foot, while the leathers of black or tan kid, comfortable toe and snug heel adapt it equally to dress or everyday. Built by Coward, the quality will please the woman of discernment.

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**Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30**

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# SUNSET STORIES

A Saturday Treat

FOR some time John had been interested in the police horse who stood on the street in front of the big office building in which John's father had his office. He was a fine big fellow with glossy black coat and ears that stood up alertly. Often he was left alone and would stand with his forefeet on the sidewalk and his head in the way of passers-by. Many people stopped to give him a friendly pat.

One Saturday afternoon, as John was making his usual weekly trip to his father's office, he was glad to find the horse standing just in front of the office building. John patted his velvety nose and reached into his pocket for a chocolate bar he had expected to eat later himself.

"Here, you can have it, Buddy," he said generously. Buddy gobbled it down, and bobbled his head up and down approvingly, as he watched John disappear through the revolving door into the big office building.

For many Saturdays after that John came with a chocolate bar for Buddy. Sometimes it took his last dime to buy it, but he always looked forward to seeing him eat it for he seemed to enjoy it so thoroughly.

Then summer came, and, as it grew warm outside, the big revolving door of the office building was left standing open. One Saturday afternoon, as John came down the street,

he had an apple in his pocket for Buddy and a dime saved with which to buy a chocolate bar for himself later on. Buddy saw him coming, whinnied, and took a few steps to meet him. John reached in his pocket as usual for the Saturday treat, and gave Buddy the apple. He ate it up and rubbed his nose around John's pockets as if looking for something else. But John only gave him a good big pat and went on into the office building. All of a sudden, just as he reached the elevators, John heard a clatter-clatter behind him. He turned round with a start. What should he see but Buddy coming through the open door and up the marble hallway!

"Well, what do you think of that!" exclaimed John.

"Some else to your pet," laughed the man at the little glass candy counter.

"He—he—wants a chocolate bar, I believe," said John, a bit chagrined.

"And I have a dime for one." He put his money on the counter. "Please always have one for him on Saturday after this, and I will always save a dime to pay for it."

And after that there was always a Saturday chocolate bar for Buddy. In the summer he was allowed to come through the open door and up to the candy counter to get it for himself. Quite often, too, there was a special treat saved up for John, for the candy man enjoyed surprises.

## Progress in the Churches

A step toward a union of the Hicksite and Orthodox branches of the Society of Friends was taken at the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Hicksites. It was reported general feeling that a union of the two branches probably would be effected in 1928, the one hundredth anniversary of the split of the Society of Friends.

Receipts of \$3,600,000 during the first year of the world service program of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ending May 31, was forecast at a meeting here in Chicago of the executive committee of the World Service Commission, presided over by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago. The amount expected is practically the same as that received in the previous fiscal year.

Connecticut Universalist Convention has just held its ninety-third annual meeting at the Universalist Church, Danbury. The State Woman's Universalist Missionary Society met before the convention.

The annual conference of the Baptist Young People's Union of the Welsh Baptist Association of North-eastern Pennsylvania, and the Sunday School Association, has just been held in Nanticoke. Conferences of the workers were features of the sessions, with preaching in both Welsh and English.

The choir of seven of the Protestant churches of Danbury, Conn., have scheduled a choir festival to be held at the First Congregational Church for May 17.

Interest is widespread in the church competitive choral festival to be held by the Chicago Church Federation May 18 in Orchestra Hall. Entries this year have been limited to 13 because of the time. Each choir will sing the prize song, "Praise the Lord," by Randegger, and in addition, one anthem of its own selection.

The competition is expected to become an annual event in Chicago as it is in several eastern cities. It will help to awaken a greater interest in church music and to bring it to a higher level constantly. In addition, its cosmopolitanism is expected to promote better interracial feeling, as no lines are drawn because of creed or color. Next year there are to be preliminary elimination contests.

A campaign against the introduction of liquor into missionary lands has been launched in London by a demonstration in Central Hall, Westminster. A questionnaire is being sent to missionaries in the foreign field to ascertain the actual facts today.

A new departure among Nonconformists in England has been made by the Baptist Central Mission Church at West Ham, which has hung a peal of 16 bells. The largest weighs 94 hundredweight, and the smallest, inscribed "In Memory of the Unknown Warrior," weighs 1 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 21 pounds.

Following the example of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales, the Yorkshire Congregational Union has elected for the first time a woman to be chairman—Miss Harriet Byles, who takes office next year.

Under the direction of the Women's Missionary Union a total of 17,773 mission study classes were attended by the Baptist women of the south during the past year, it was reported to the annual convention of the union held in Memphis as part of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Erection of a church at Balboa, Canal Zone, to represent more than a dozen denominations, now is assured, the Federal Council of Churches announced in forwarding subscriptions totaling \$46,000 to finance construction.

Three churches now constitute the Union Church in the Canal Zone, denomination leaders having agreed, the council said, that a few self-supporting churches would render better service than several weak competing ones.

Middlesex County Council, England, has decided by 58 to 8 votes against the Sunday opening of cinemas within its area.

The Congregational Union Assembly at Hobart decided to appoint a general secretary to advance the interests of Congregationalism in Australia and New Zealand, the expenses of the secretary to be about £1000 per annum.

The Philadelphia Society, the religious organization among students at Princeton, is about to start work on a \$350,000 model tenement, which is a part of its "Princeton-in-New-York" work. The building is to be located somewhere on the lower edge of Greenwich Village, the Christian Century reports.

A new national college fraternity, Phi Tau Theta, has been organized on a religious basis by students from the state colleges of Iowa and Pennsylvania and the universities of Nebraska and South Dakota. The fraternity is to follow the purpose originally held by the Holy Club of Oxford, in which the Wesley brothers and George Whitefield were members, it is reported.

At the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, just closed in Houston, Tex., there was a program conducted by the church advertising department.

The University of Chicago recently laid the corner stone of the first in its series of new buildings—the Joseph Bond chapel of the divinity school.

## CREDIT MEN REPORT ON TRADE FAILURES

### 1500 Fraudulent Bankruptcies Every Year Asserted

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 16—There are more than 1500 fraudulent bankruptcies in the United States every year, according to a statement just issued by J. H. Tregoe, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row, New York City. Statistics, it is declared, show that at least 7 per cent of all failures are fraudulent.

The statement says, in part: "There exist in this country professional gangs formed for the sole purpose of entrapping creditors. They corrupt debtors, guide them into fraudulent bankruptcies, and despoil estates. These organized gangs are headed by lawyers who have forgotten their professional code of honor, and live by mulcting legitimate business."

"In 1918 the National Association of Credit Men became alarmed at the rapidly increasing number of these crimes and instituted a department for investigation and prosecution wherever fraud was suspected."

"This new department started in a small way and gradually developed its work until now it spends annually \$70,000 in the prosecution of commercial fraud. In the last eight years it has investigated 784 cases, obtained 493 indictments and 175 convictions and now has under investigation nearly 200 cases. Its achievements have been widely indorsed by local credits associations, the Post Office Department, the Department of Justice and state and city officials."

## UNITED STATES CONSUL ARRIVES IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Ernest L. Harris, the new consul-general of the United States here has arrived to take over his duties. Dr. Harris was transferred from Singapore where he spent the past four years. He has been for 28 years in the United States diplomatic service, was consul-general for Smyrna during the first Turkish revolution, and was in Russia during the revolution that led to the establishment of the Soviet Government. Before entering the consular service Dr. Harris lectured for several years on civil law at the University of Iowa. He succeeds Augustus E. Ingraham, who resigned from the consular service recently.

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MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

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## Smart Wear for the Shore and Country

### Bathing Costumes and Accessories

"Piquant and smart yet ever so practical" is fashion's decision on beach modes for the 1925 Season

In the Altman collection of new beach styles are suits of velvet, silk, cretonne, cotton broadcloth and jersey and wraps of toweling, cretonne, rubberized satin or moire, and hand-painted moire. And every model is not only strikingly effective but decidedly utilitarian as well

FOR WOMEN

Bathing Suits . . . \$5.25 to 85.00

Capes and Coats . . . \$4.90 to 39.00

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

Jersey Suits, sizes 2 to 6, \$1.95 to 3.45

Jersey Suits, sizes 8 to 14, \$3.95 to 6.25

There are also complete assortments of Bathing Caps and Shoes

## For the Traveler in this country and abroad

By steamer, train and motor, Summer finds the fashionable world journeying to seashore or mountains. And of no little importance is the traveling wardrobe

### The Tailored Topcoat

is worn by smart travelers the world over. It is so infinitely practical, so inimitably chic. Of particular interest are those models fashioned of imported Cumberland shawls and priced

at \$58.00

Misses' sizes 14 to 20; Women's sizes 36 to 44—Third Floor

### The Flannel Frock

is a favorite for wear under the topcoat. It withstands the hardships of travel so valiantly and gives plenty of warmth without being too heavy. A new model featuring four patch pockets is priced

at \$22.50

## The New "Hermetite" Raincoat

\$11.75

A recent discovery gives us a new fabric—odorless, waterproof, lightweight—and B. Altman & Co. feature it in ultra-smart raincoats at a moderate price

## Tempting Values in the May Lingerie Sale

And so dainty are the fabrics, so exquisite is the workmanship, these Underthings are just as alluring in appearance as they are in price

### Women's Philippine Lingerie

The delicate loveliness of Philippine Lingerie makes it expressly fine for wear under Summer frocks. And this clearance puts into effect prices that are below actual cost. Of superior quality white nainsook elaborately embroidered.

Envelope Chemises or Chemises, \$1.25 & 1.65  
Nightrobes . . . 1.65 & 1.95  
Petticoats . . . 1.25 & 1.65

Also greatly reduced, a number of higher priced imported Underthings in silk as well as cotton

Second Floor

### Women's Silk Lingerie

This Underapparel is fashioned of heavy quality crepe de Chine, radium silk or triple voile and trimmed with fine lace, net, embroidery and hemstitching. Flesh, peach, coral, Nile green, orchid and maize.

Night robes . . . \$6.95, 7.85, 8.75 & 11.75  
Step-in Chemises . . . 3.95, 4.75 & 5.75  
Vests or Drawers . . . 3.95

On account of incomplete sizes many models in higher-priced groups are now being offered at very special prices



By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**PROFESSIONALS WIN 6 AND 5**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 16 (AP)—C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood, leading amateur professionals, defeated M. R. Marston, former national amateur champion, and D. C. Corkran, last year's amateur medalist, 6 up and 5 to play in a 36-hole exhibition match over the manufacturers country club course yesterday. The professionals were in excellent form. Kirkwood shot 69, two under par, turned in the best round of the day. Hagen's last round was a 70, Corkran's 74 and Marston's 76.

PULLMAN Wash. May 16 (Spe-

**HOLLAND WINS AND LOSER**  
**NOORDWIJK, Holland, May 16 (P)—**Holland and Czechoslovakia each won their singles tennis match yesterday in their first round of play in the European Davis Cup competitions. Timmermans, Holland, beat Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, and Macenauer, Czechoslovakia, beat Diemerkoof, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

"Things arise in baseball some-

**BURLINGTON, Vt., May 15**—Theiversity of Vermont tennis team fought through to a tie match with Worcester Polytechnic Institute yesterday. It was a close match and not decided until the last doubles, which were won by the visitors, making the score 3 all.

\_\_\_\_\_

90 Franklin Street Phone 4420  
Tampa, Fla.

**J. W. Clarke Hat Company**  
Importers and Manufacturers

**Genuine Panama Hats**

Grades \$4.50 to \$100

410 Tampa Street, Tampa, Fla.

902 Franklin, Corner Cass, Tampa, Fla.

plane to race the New York Central Lines' crack Twentieth Century Lin-

**WHEN** you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*, or answer a *Monitor* advertisement—please mention the *Monitor*.

DENVER, Colo., May 7 (Special Cor-

Cut this out and present at our store and get a 12-oz. can of Blumore Chocolate Syrup for 20 cents. Regular price 25 cents.

**BAKER BROS., Inc.**  
1004 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

international team contest by defeating the Welsh team, 9 matches to 0.

**DAVIS ISLAND**  
TAMPA IN THE 20's

*"The  
Supreme  
Beauty Spot  
of Florida"*

**D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES**  
Tampa, Florida





## RADIO

NEW SPEAKER  
IS DESCRIBED

Large Diaphragm and Moving Coil Utilized—No Horn Used

Faithful reproduction of the deep-est organ notes and the highest violin harmonies, without the distortion and other defects of the usual radio loudspeaker, has been accomplished in the hornless loudspeaker, developed by Chester W. Rice and Edward W. Kellogg of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, for the Radio Corporation of America. The apparatus was demonstrated at the spring convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at St. Louis.

It is only within a limited range that the usual loudspeaker approaches true reproduction. Low notes are either shattered, lost, or overtones. Similarly, high notes are unsatisfactorily reproduced. Sound is, of course, produced by vibrations which are sent through the air as pulsations. The more vibrations per second, the higher will be the pitch of the sound. In the usual telephone receiver, the sound is produced by vibrations of a metal diaphragm which is affected by the varying strength of an electromagnet behind it. This type of receiver is satisfactory for headphones, since the diaphragm and the ear drum through which distance the sound vibrations must travel is small, and diaphragm vibrations of small amplitude are sufficient. For loudspeaker operation, however, the diaphragm unit must be more powerful and must be coupled with a horn. It will usually be found that such an arrangement will not reproduce both high and low notes with the same precision, and the diaphragm notes which present the most trouble.

To radiate low notes more effectively, there must be more air moved with each swing of the diaphragm. The loudspeaker may be thought of as an air pump. If an air pump which will give a large movement of air with each stroke is desired, a large piston area and a long stroke should be used. The telephone receiver type of speaker is not suited to the purpose of obtaining a long stroke, firstly, because the movable iron will strike the poles of the magnet if it swings far, and secondly, because it is in an unstable position and with the very flexible diaphragm support which is essential for the long stroke, there is not enough stiffness to hold the iron away from the magnet poles. In the new hornless speaker, the familiar moving coil type of drive is employed. If a copper wire is placed between the poles of a magnet the wire is pushed sideways when a current is sent through the wire. In an electric motor, this phenomenon causes the armature to rotate, and in the loudspeaker the same phenomenon gives the desired back and forth motion to the diaphragm.

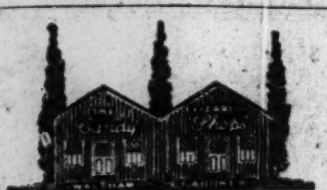
The wire is wound into a coil, and since it moves parallel to the face of the magnet poles instead of toward and away from them, there is no limit to the distance it can move. The varying currents from the radio set are passed through an amplifier to the moving coil. The strength of the magnetic force on the coil of copper wire varies with the current, and the coil is thus caused to vibrate. The moving coil is attached to the diaphragm, a paper cone about six inches in diameter.

An important feature of the loudspeaker is the baffle board which surrounds the diaphragm and which serves as the front of the cabinet. The baffle does not itself radiate sound, but it prevents air from circulating between the front and back of the diaphragm. It is the use of a baffle which makes it possible to dispense with horns without sacrificing the radiation of the deeper tones. The edge of the paper cone or diaphragm is attached to the baffle by means of a very thin rubber. As a result of this extremely flexible support, the diaphragm resonance corresponds to a tone so low that it can hardly be heard.

The cabinet contains, in addition to the speaker itself, a receiver and amplifier, power for the operation of which is taken from the alternating current lighting circuit. The amplification in the model exhibited at St. Louis is sufficient so that, in the case of local stations, very clear loudspeaker reproduction can be obtained from a crystal receiver, provided the latter gives clear head-phone reception. It is important that the amplifier used with the new speaker be designed to have ample capacity since the extension of the range of response of the loudspeaker to higher and lower tones makes defects in the remainder of the system more noticeable, particularly roughness and blurring due to overworked amplifiers.

## La Vogue

SMART SILK UNDERWEAR  
Custom Made and Ready-to-Wear  
Special Gowns \$7.50, Slip \$1.50  
(Trousers and Petticoats Made to Order)  
420 Boylston St., Room 203, Boston



The Elizabeth Candy Shops  
416 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.  
108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels  
\$1.25 lb. Postpaid \$1.50 lb.  
We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream  
sodas, etc.

## Hornless Speaker Developed



This picture shows Chester W. Rice (left) and Edward W. Kellogg with the new loudspeaker they have developed. The cabinet in the rear contains the whole "works," the tone coming out from the center of the metal ring. The reproducing mechanism has been taken out of the cabinet and is shown in the hands of the inventors. The diaphragm and coil of wire may be clearly seen.

## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 18  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEBC, Boston, Mass. (474.4 Meters)  
8:20 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; Dok-Eisenberg and his Sinfonia; mandolin club; program from WEAB, New York City.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325.2 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the W. Y. C. A. Glee Club, under the direction of Rosabelle Temple, assisted by Helen Huxtable, violinist; May Richardson, accompanist.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (280 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Enma Willard School Conservatory of Music concert. Address on music by the director, Prof. William L. Glover.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
8:15 p. m.—Dinner music: "Conscience or Chaos" by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; musical program: Eleanor Fayet Bahngue, pianist; music quartet; Ben Bernie's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Peter S. Ross, C. S. B., of San Francisco, Calif., a member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. Direct from the office of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WABC, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (314 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—2 to 2 a. m.—Variety program of musical entertainment.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)  
8:45 p. m.—Organ recital, auditorium Atlantic City High School; Arthur Scott Brook, city organist; 6-Dinner music; 7-Benefit recital; 8-Evar Froussier, Walsli, tenor; 9-Dance; 10-Dance; 11-Dance; 12-Dance; 13-Dance; 14-Dance; 15-Dance; 16-Dance; 17-Dance; 18-Dance; 19-Dance; 20-Dance; 21-Dance; 22-Dance; 23-Dance; 24-Dance; 25-Dance; 26-Dance; 27-Dance; 28-Dance; 29-Dance; 30-Dance; 31-Dance; 32-Dance; 33-Dance; 34-Dance; 35-Dance; 36-Dance; 37-Dance; 38-Dance; 39-Dance; 40-Dance; 41-Dance; 42-Dance; 43-Dance; 44-Dance; 45-Dance; 46-Dance; 47-Dance; 48-Dance; 49-Dance; 50-Dance; 51-Dance; 52-Dance; 53-Dance; 54-Dance; 55-Dance; 56-Dance; 57-Dance; 58-Dance; 59-Dance; 60-Dance; 61-Dance; 62-Dance; 63-Dance; 64-Dance; 65-Dance; 66-Dance; 67-Dance; 68-Dance; 69-Dance; 70-Dance; 71-Dance; 72-Dance; 73-Dance; 74-Dance; 75-Dance; 76-Dance; 77-Dance; 78-Dance; 79-Dance; 80-Dance; 81-Dance; 82-Dance; 83-Dance; 84-Dance; 85-Dance; 86-Dance; 87-Dance; 88-Dance; 89-Dance; 90-Dance; 91-Dance; 92-Dance; 93-Dance; 94-Dance; 95-Dance; 96-Dance; 97-Dance; 98-Dance; 99-Dance; 100-Dance; 101-Dance; 102-Dance; 103-Dance; 104-Dance; 105-Dance; 106-Dance; 107-Dance; 108-Dance; 109-Dance; 110-Dance; 111-Dance; 112-Dance; 113-Dance; 114-Dance; 115-Dance; 116-Dance; 117-Dance; 118-Dance; 119-Dance; 120-Dance; 121-Dance; 122-Dance; 123-Dance; 124-Dance; 125-Dance; 126-Dance; 127-Dance; 128-Dance; 129-Dance; 130-Dance; 131-Dance; 132-Dance; 133-Dance; 134-Dance; 135-Dance; 136-Dance; 137-Dance; 138-Dance; 139-Dance; 140-Dance; 141-Dance; 142-Dance; 143-Dance; 144-Dance; 145-Dance; 146-Dance; 147-Dance; 148-Dance; 149-Dance; 150-Dance; 151-Dance; 152-Dance; 153-Dance; 154-Dance; 155-Dance; 156-Dance; 157-Dance; 158-Dance; 159-Dance; 160-Dance; 161-Dance; 162-Dance; 163-Dance; 164-Dance; 165-Dance; 166-Dance; 167-Dance; 168-Dance; 169-Dance; 170-Dance; 171-Dance; 172-Dance; 173-Dance; 174-Dance; 175-Dance; 176-Dance; 177-Dance; 178-Dance; 179-Dance; 180-Dance; 181-Dance; 182-Dance; 183-Dance; 184-Dance; 185-Dance; 186-Dance; 187-Dance; 188-Dance; 189-Dance; 190-Dance; 191-Dance; 192-Dance; 193-Dance; 194-Dance; 195-Dance; 196-Dance; 197-Dance; 198-Dance; 199-Dance; 200-Dance; 201-Dance; 202-Dance; 203-Dance; 204-Dance; 205-Dance; 206-Dance; 207-Dance; 208-Dance; 209-Dance; 210-Dance; 211-Dance; 212-Dance; 213-Dance; 214-Dance; 215-Dance; 216-Dance; 217-Dance; 218-Dance; 219-Dance; 220-Dance; 221-Dance; 222-Dance; 223-Dance; 224-Dance; 225-Dance; 226-Dance; 227-Dance; 228-Dance; 229-Dance; 230-Dance; 231-Dance; 232-Dance; 233-Dance; 234-Dance; 235-Dance; 236-Dance; 237-Dance; 238-Dance; 239-Dance; 240-Dance; 241-Dance; 242-Dance; 243-Dance; 244-Dance; 245-Dance; 246-Dance; 247-Dance; 248-Dance; 249-Dance; 250-Dance; 251-Dance; 252-Dance; 253-Dance; 254-Dance; 255-Dance; 256-Dance; 257-Dance; 258-Dance; 259-Dance; 260-Dance; 261-Dance; 262-Dance; 263-Dance; 264-Dance; 265-Dance; 266-Dance; 267-Dance; 268-Dance; 269-Dance; 270-Dance; 271-Dance; 272-Dance; 273-Dance; 274-Dance; 275-Dance; 276-Dance; 277-Dance; 278-Dance; 279-Dance; 280-Dance; 281-Dance; 282-Dance; 283-Dance; 284-Dance; 285-Dance; 286-Dance; 287-Dance; 288-Dance; 289-Dance; 290-Dance; 291-Dance; 292-Dance; 293-Dance; 294-Dance; 295-Dance; 296-Dance; 297-Dance; 298-Dance; 299-Dance; 300-Dance; 301-Dance; 302-Dance; 303-Dance; 304-Dance; 305-Dance; 306-Dance; 307-Dance; 308-Dance; 309-Dance; 310-Dance; 311-Dance; 312-Dance; 313-Dance; 314-Dance; 315-Dance; 316-Dance; 317-Dance; 318-Dance; 319-Dance; 320-Dance; 321-Dance; 322-Dance; 323-Dance; 324-Dance; 325-Dance; 326-Dance; 327-Dance; 328-Dance; 329-Dance; 330-Dance; 331-Dance; 332-Dance; 333-Dance; 334-Dance; 335-Dance; 336-Dance; 337-Dance; 338-Dance; 339-Dance; 340-Dance; 341-Dance; 342-Dance; 343-Dance; 344-Dance; 345-Dance; 346-Dance; 347-Dance; 348-Dance; 349-Dance; 350-Dance; 351-Dance; 352-Dance; 353-Dance; 354-Dance; 355-Dance; 356-Dance; 357-Dance; 358-Dance; 359-Dance; 360-Dance; 361-Dance; 362-Dance; 363-Dance; 364-Dance; 365-Dance; 366-Dance; 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1004-Dance; 1005-Dance; 1006-Dance; 1007-Dance; 1008-Dance; 1009-Dance; 1010-Dance; 1011-Dance; 1012-Dance; 1013-Dance; 1014-Dance; 1015-Dance; 1016-Dance; 1017-Dance; 1018-Dance; 1019-Dance; 1020-Dance; 1021-Dance; 1022-Dance; 1023-Dance; 1024-Dance; 1025-Dance; 1026-Dance; 1027-Dance; 1028-Dance; 1029-Dance; 1030-Dance; 1031-Dance; 1032-Dance; 1033-Dance; 1034-Dance; 1035-Dance; 1036-Dance; 1037-Dance; 1038-Dance; 1039-Dance; 1040-Dance; 1041-Dance; 1042-Dance; 1043-Dance; 1044-Dance; 1045-Dance; 1046-Dance; 1047-Dance; 1048-Dance; 1049-Dance; 1050-Dance; 1051-Dance; 1052-Dance; 1053-Dance; 1054-Dance; 1055-Dance; 1056-Dance; 1057-Dance; 1058-Dance; 1059-Dance; 1060-Dance; 1061-Dance; 1062-Dance; 1063-Dance; 1064-Dance; 1065-Dance; 1066-Dance; 1067-Dance; 1068-Dance; 1069-Dance; 1070-Dance; 1071-Dance; 1072-Dance; 1073-Dance; 1074-Dance; 1075-Dance; 1076-Dance; 1077-Dance; 1078-Dance; 1079-Dance; 1080-Dance; 1081-Dance; 1082-Dance; 1083-Dance; 1084-Dance; 1085-Dance; 1086-Dance; 1087-Dance; 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1340-Dance; 1341-Dance; 1342-Dance; 1343-Dance; 1344-Dance; 1345-Dance; 1346-Dance; 1347-Dance; 1348-Dance; 1349-Dance; 1350-Dance; 1351-Dance; 1352-Dance; 1353-Dance; 1354-Dance; 1355-Dance; 1356-Dance; 1357-Dance; 1358-Dance; 1359-Dance; 1360-Dance; 1361-Dance; 1362-Dance; 1363-Dance; 1364-Dance



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Placing Mrs. Wharton

Edith Wharton, by Robert M. Lovett. New York: Robert M. Lovett & Co. Modern American Writers Series, edited by Ernest Horn. 320 pp. \$2.50.

THIS ably edited and attractively printed series supplies a genuine need in American letters. The movement to see America first, in literature as well as in travel, is well under way, and it may be significant that the editor of the present series is, thus far, better known for his labors in foreign than in domestic fields. It is a few years now since American critics, to use the phrase of Van Wyck Brooks, became of age; American readers, it seems—at least an encouraging proportion of them—are fast following suit. They are no longer content with merely reading an author, although that in itself is much, indeed most, of the tale. They wish also to develop a critical appreciation of their native writers, to know something about the authors' lives, to see their work as a whole, to appraise it by standards more substantial than passing personal caprice. In the development of such standards the studies in the Modern American Writers series will prove in the greatest degree helpful. Each book is built on a plan that places the biographical summary followed by critical study.

Mr. Lovett opens his critique with a concise picture of the 1890's, in which Mrs. Wharton arrived as an author. Into this America she came, and in it she has steadily remained. The most superficial reading of her work brings evidence of her absorption in the somewhat mechanical operations of culture, her preoccupation with the upper class, and her loyalty to the theory of the art of fiction set forth by Henry James, of which the basis was a recognition of moral values. If one were to equip himself with a set of pigeonholes in which to collect the results of analysis of Edith Wharton's work, they would be labeled: Culture, Class, Morality.

Like James, Mrs. Wharton became virtually an expatriate; American, of course, she remained, but there were two other large, if lesser, loyalties: France and Italy. Her attitude to the war was that of an American tempered by long association with France. "Italy," as Mr. Lovett remarks later in the book, "was the country of her mind; France of her heart." Though she early showed signs of moral preoccupation, she at the same time revealed a complete dependence. She does not flatter the class of her literary predilection; she was one of the first to show the grasping woman developed by certain phases of our latter-day civilization. To be sure, she has seemed indifferent to other less fortunate classes, but rather a hundred times that she should deal critically with a milieu she knew than that she

should, out of a confusion between literary and economic values, patronize a working class that she knew not.

This, indeed, seems to be the somewhat reserved quarrel that Mr. Lovett has with a subject whom, otherwise, he treats with understanding and in historical perspective. Yet to have asked of Mrs. Wharton other than she has given, would have been to ask that she would not Mrs. Wharton, but some body else. Given her special privileges as a stylist, her rapier-like, epigrammatic wit, her saturation with the places and persons she knew so well, has she made them live with a significance beyond their moment? This, in a number of books, she has

done, and on this will her reputation as an American novelist be founded. "She cannot claim," concludes Lovett, "to have been born out of her due time, but it is among the happy consequences of her persistence in her original well-doing that she remains for us among the voices whispering the last enchantments of the Victorian age." That is not a small service. As Lovett indicates, the trend of the contemporary novel is away from Mrs. Wharton's measure, classicism; but novelists, after all, are employed not for their attainment to what we call contemporary, since such a standard would outdate us all. Truth to any age contains a core of truth to all ages; such is the novelist's truth, and such is the sort of truth which Mrs. Wharton has caught in a few novels which have joined permanently the roster of great American books.

## The Poetry of Amy Lowell

By ROBERT FROST



IT IS absurd to think that the only way to tell if a poem is lasting is to wait and see if it lasts. The right reader of a good poem can tell the moment it strikes him that he has taken an immortal wound—that he will never get over it. That is to say, permanence in poetry as in love is perceived instantly. It hasn't to await the test of time. The proof of a poem is not that we have never forgotten it, but that we knew at sight that we never could forget it. There was a barb to it and a toxin that we owned to at once. How often I have heard it in the voice and seen it in the eyes of this generation that Amy Lowell had lodged poetry with them to stay.

The most exciting movement in nature is not progress, advance, but expansion and contraction, the opening and shutting of the eye, the hand, the heart, the mind. We throw our arms wide with a gesture of religion to the universe; we close them around a person. We explore and adventure for a while and then we draw in to consolidate our gains. Amy Lowell was distinguished in a period of dilation when poetry, in the effort to include a larger material, stretched itself almost to the breaking of the verse. Little ones with no more apparatus than a tea-cup looked on with alarm. She helped make it stirring terms for a decade to those immediately concerned with art and to many not so immediately.

The water in our eyes from her poetry is not warm with any suspicion of tears; it is water flung cold, bright and many-colored from flowers gathered in her formal garden in the morning. Her imagery lay chiefly in images to the eye. She flung flowers and everything there. Her poetry was forever a clear resonant calling off of things seen.

## A Definitive Biography

Edward Everett, Orator and Statesman, by Paul Revere Frothingham. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

CONSIDERING the strange fact that we have had to wait 60 years for this first biography of America's great orator and statesman, one is glad to find it so wholly adequate that it may well be the last. Every important detail of Everett's ample and various life—his brief term as clergyman, his Greek professorship, his years as editor of the North American Review, his governorship of Massachusetts, his governorship at the Court of St. James's, his presidency of Harvard, his services in Congress and Senate, his work as scholar and orator—Dr. Frothingham has treated fully and yet with skillful condensation. The biography is written with such care and caution that one has no hesitation in calling it "definitive."

The book's effect of finality is due largely to the extensive use the author has made of a private journal in which Edward Everett kept without a break for 40 years. When one thinks of the stirring times and events in which Everett was usually a prime mover and always an alert spectator, he sees that the journal here first laid before the public, is a document of surpassing interest and value. The generous extracts from it which form the warp of Dr. Frothingham's book bring before us not only the man Everett, speaking in his own person, but also the long-ago America, Europe and England in which he lived.

An Absorbing Story  
With such materials to his hand, the author has not found it necessary to obtrude his own comment. There is in his account just enough of analysis, neither subtle nor profound but always judicious. Without being at all brilliant in style, the book holds the reader's attention firmly throughout its almost 600 pages by virtue of the absorbing story it has to tell and the broad forthright way in which the story is presented.

The Lytton Strachey of the future who undertakes to portray the Bostonians of antebellum days may revise some features of the rather noble portrait of Everett given in this book, but one feels that Dr. Frothingham, although an admirer

as well as a kinsman, has preserved throughout an admirable impartiality. He does not extenuate Everett's faults and failures, but is content to explain them. The vivid and delightful chapter dealing with Everett's difficulties as president of Harvard College is sufficiently candid in admission of the man's minor defects—and it is also a chapter which should be read by all those who think that college life of the present day is a new thing under the sun.

The author has been entirely successful in exonerating this hero of several charges, such as that of coldness at the Court of St. James's, his presidency of Harvard, his services in Congress and Senate, his work as scholar and orator—Dr. Frothingham has treated fully and yet with skillful condensation. The biography is written with such care and caution that one has no hesitation in calling it "definitive."

Remarkable Good Fortune  
The career brought before us in this distinguished study of great American was one of almost phenomenal good fortune, the basis of which lay in an extraordinary, although of course not perfect, harmony between the man and the times. Such talents as Everett had by nature and such as he was endowed with, were not only not hindered but were made the most of by the circumstances of his life.

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## Germany Since the War

Germany, by G. P. Gooch. London: Ernest Benn. 15s. net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

AN OUTSTANDING impression left by this brilliant and concise survey of Germany during three-quarters of a century is the short time which has elapsed since the struggle which gave birth to united Germany. This struggle is briefly but clearly traced, with the influences on it of the French Revolution and later of the Franco-German war. We see the need for unity leading to the birth of Kaiserism, and this in its turn taking character from the predominance of Prussia, aided by Bismarck's lack of ability to cope with economic realities.

The ferment of national unity is still young and potent and it is important to remember this if we wish to understand Republican Germany and the facility with which in defeated Germany, national feeling is wounded.

The chapter "From Poverty to Riches" gives a most valuable outline of the basis on which Germany's industrial success has been built. "Germany on the other hand (as opposed to the American 'trust') created the Kartell, in which each firm retains its individuality, accepts certain rules in regard to production, and shares in the effort to keep prices stable and remunerative."

War and Revolution  
This system, with the advantages the great associations have in dealing with the banks, coupled with the very high level of technical education, are undoubtedly the chief practical causes of the survival of Germany's comparative prosperity during the post-war period.

To the student of present-day conditions, both political and social, this book is invaluable. The chapters on the war are a prelude to the dramatic story of the revolution with its rapid developments and the achievement of the Weimar Constitution. Had the German people been less plodding, had order meant less to them, they might have chosen the road of class hatred and its resultant tyranny by a minority, and achieved only disillusion and failure. It is to think how little this self-control has been appreciated in other countries. Not only in 1918 but ever since, the patient common sense, in face of great hardships, opposed by the working classes of Germany to the alien-songs of Moscow-inspired Communists, has saved Europe from untold miseries.

It was the work of a nation; not of a single class, a dominant party, or a Weimar Constitution. Mr. Gooch of the Manchester Guardian.

Educational Aims  
The long road Germany has traveled since then is best measured by Article 50—an article specially stressed by women, the same, alas, who have helped today to give von Hindenburg his victory:

"In every school the educational aims must be moral training, public spirit, personal and educational fitness and, above all, the cultivation of German national character and the spirit of international reconciliation."

It is rare that an author of a book, which touches as does this one on a hundred controversial points, should so uniformly avoid expression of personal criticism or conclusion. And the following bald statement in the chapter on "The Execution of the Treaty" is the more impressive:

"But the army is now unified, instead of consisting of Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Württemberg sections, each with its own general staff; and it is capable of rapid expansion. Moreover, it is less an army in miniature than a cadre of instructors." And further, "though neither friend nor foe suggests that Germany is in a position to go to war, the sit-

uation is not altogether without danger."

This, coupled with the impressions recorded by Brigadier-General Morgan in 1924, quoted by Mr. Gooch, gives much food for thought: "Germany sees herself purged of her sin by her sorrow. The mood of arrogance is passing or has passed. The sense of guilt, never perhaps very strong, has given place to a sense of wrong. She has forgotten the early years of the war, with their lust of annexations, and only remembers the last of them, with its fight for existence."

The difficulties which the semi-socialist by force of circumstances, had to face, are ably traced in the chapter on "Capital and Labor." One realizes afresh on reading the extracts from Rathenau's brilliant writings what an irreparable loss

not only Germany, but Europe, has suffered by this man's passing.

It is with pleasure that we turn to the record of the German Revolution, with its profound consequences of the dominant mood and practical value of clarity of thought, personal and national, and their inherent interdependence.

It is in movements such as this, and there are many of them in Germany—and in the survey of post-war literature that hope lies. For indeed no other country has grown the same amount of works of the same force and depth directed against war as has post-war Germany. Nor has any country more good dramatic work to show, dealing with social problems and problems of national ideology. These problems are indeed near to the German heart today, notwithstanding temporary waves of recrudescence chauvinism, for they are the result of defeat, revolution and stumbling reconstruction.

PRINCESS SARHA KROPTCHIN.

## M. Cammaerts on Belgium

The Treasure House of Belgium: Her Land and Her People, Her Art and Her History, by M. Cammaerts. London: Macmillan. 21s. net.

M. CAMMAERTS writes, about his native land and country, and the poet and the patriot in him have combined to produce a really beautiful book—one which stands out head and shoulders above the ordinary run of such illustrated volumes. The British book market has been somewhat glutted with semi-topographical, semi-historical works during the last two decades. Many of them have been very well written and have been adorned with charming pictures in color by artists of distinction, but for the most part these books have all too obviously been written "to order"—they have been so to speak, publishers' productions. This book by M. Cammaerts is in quite another category. It is a work of art.

But a work of art may have a practical and useful purpose and that is the case here. M. Cammaerts has not taken up his pen to be rhetorical or merely to express his feelings; his object is to make good, as dexterously as may be, the inevitable defects of those guide-books with which we cannot dispense when visiting a "treasure house" like Belgium, and often misleading, by reason of their enforced brevity.

One does not need to refresh one's memory of Baedeker's Belgium to feel sure that there is nothing in its contents to pages to help one, in essence, to an appreciation of the contrasting landscapes of Flanders and of the Ardennes or of the racial differences between the Flemish peasant and the Walloon; still less to an understanding of Tintoret, of Bruegel, and of the Van Eycks, or of the masters of Belgian literature from early days down to the time of Maeterlinck and Verhaeren and of M. Cammaerts himself. These are among our author's principal themes and he discourses on them delightfully. One's only complaint is that he is too modest and too impersonal. One would have liked him to talk sometimes about his own experiences and emotions and one is sorry he has adopted that old-fashioned convention of writing "we" instead of "I."

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## A Life of San Martín

The Life of San Martín, by Anna Eschscholtz. New York: Sun & Livermore. 320 pp. \$2.50.

CONSIDERING the materials at hand, the opportunities offered, the intrinsic interest of a rich and varied life, the relative novelty of the theme for North American readers, it may scarcely be said that the author of this book has acquitted herself nobly or well. It is, in the first place, hardly a safe thing to exalt one's special subject at the expense of his peers; this our author has done by placing Simón Bolívar somewhat lower, than San Martín may rise the higher; she has emphasized his personal strength and the moral weakness of his great companion in the Liberation.

In the second place, her book is badly as well as baldly written; only at the end, for a few fleeting pages, does she catch the sense of the general's tragic grandeur. For the most part, the book proceeds through flat description of battles that have elsewhere been far better pictured through a full record of events that were in themselves action, and full and secretarial in sequence; through plodding, undistinguished prose and questionable linguistic usage. The gauchos are consistently referred to as "gauchos"; accents are as regularly left off their vowels; there is a constant suggestion that the writer's Spanish, if existent, is very elementary. Why, for example, should Bolívar be graced with his accented "i," and San Martín, in a book dedicated to him, be deprived of that accent from title page to last chapter?

In such circumstances, one's pleasure in the narrative is decidedly qualified by the writer's disqualifications. The achievement of San Martín is unintentionally dimmed. The attempt, however, is clear. San Martín warred, not for conquest, but for liberation. Over and over he reiterates his distinction and his preaches it upon his soldiers. Just what took place between him and Bolívar at the historic and much-mooted meeting at Guayaquil, in 1822, may perhaps never be known. It seems, none the less, that San Martín, with a liberated Argentina, Chile and Peru behind him, performed an act of abnegation that has gone into history. Silently he left the field, abandoning all the vast possibilities and all the honors to Bolívar. His end, like that of so many of the South American leaders, including Bolívar, was lonely

and sad, embittered by the taste of that ingratitude which may follow so swiftly, so relentlessly upon the heels of fortune and acclaim.

Is the author within the bounds of historical accuracy when she refers, early in her book to Bolívar as "next to San Martín the most celebrated South American hero"? His she not, into a historical account, insinuated a personal prejudice? The glory of the South American Liberation is too great to be monopolized by one man; yet it is Bolívar, not San Martín, who is known as "El Libertador." The Liberator, the representative hero of the southern continent.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Respirators, by Ridgely Torrance. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The Landshut Saga, translated by Thorstein Volden. New York: B. W. Hushch, Inc. \$2.50.

Foreign Papers, edited by Charles Robert Gaston. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

Pleasantland, by Estelle Margaret Swearingen. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

Sonata and Other Poems, by John Eekins. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

The Common Reader, by Virginia Woolf. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Music and Boyhood, by Thomas Wood. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.50.

Our Fellow Shakespeare, by Horace James Bridges. Chicago: Pascal Covici, publisher. \$2.50.

The Islands of Dream, by Edgar Saltus. Chicago: Pascal Covici, publisher. \$7.50.

Brazil After a Century of Independence, by Herman G. James. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.00.

Milan and Lombardy, by Edward Hutten. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

San Brothers, by Henry Williamson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Anchorage and Other Stories, by C. L. Kincaid. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.

Earth Moods and Other Poems, by Harvey Allen. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Make Your Bazar Pay, by Emily Russell Bush. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

A Greek-English Lexicon, compiled by Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$3.50.

# What Has Happened in Europe

## as a result of the United States Immigration Act

The United States Immigration Act has been a subject of wide discussion. Figures show that whereas millions sought admittance to America prior to the war in 1914, only 164,667 were acceptable under the new law in 1924.

Little perhaps has been said as to the effect of this restriction upon the foreign countries—upon the emigrant himself. In order to obtain first-hand information from prospective emigrants, The Christian Science Monitor sent a special correspondent to visit the chief ports of embarkation and fully to report the situation.

This correspondent found four thousand homeless people waiting in beggary in Trieste for deliverance from the Near East; bribes of thousands of dollars being offered in Vienna for American visas; tense feeling among the inhabitants of Genoa; Poland in a quandary over its overcrowded condition.

Intimate observations in these and other cities visited, among which were Hamburg, London, and Southampton, gave opportunity for determining where the best material for future America is coming from today.

The report is illuminating, and presents an interesting résumé of the effect of the immigration law on European governments and peoples. The new and serious problem of the steamship companies is also discussed.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Timely Topic in an Old Magazine

I WAS turning at random the pages of an old issue of the Atlantic Monthly, fresh from the press in March, 1868, when my eyes fell by chance upon the words "and as for the stage, it is thoroughly demoralized." Whereupon I stopped turning the pages, and read a little further. "Only a few months ago," it appeared, "that excellent actor, Mr. E. L. Davenport, publicly declared he would be obliged to acquire the noble arts of clog-dancing and hand-juggling, in order to put into his pocket that amount of pecuniary consolation which is as grateful to artists as to common men." Yet I do not remember from my casual reading of theatrical history that Mr. Davenport either took to clattering clogs and tinkling banjo or left the stage altogether in despair of that grateful pecuniary consolation. The remained somehow a place for Mr. Davenport; and his memory is still green when that of some once famous clog-dancers and banjolaists has withered. Then I hunted up the Index in another volume, for by the practice of the time the readers of the Atlantic learned the names of their authors only at half-yearly intervals, and found that Miss Kate Field, journalist, author, and daughter of an actor, was here reporting the contemporary state of the playhouse. In view of what is just now being said and written about that institution, I had put myself within hearing of an interesting echo of discussion across more than half a century. It was a curious up-to-date discussion where one might have expected something odd and old-fashioned. Evidently the readers of the Atlantic were interested in the art and practice of the theater. And one may imagine, too, that this was the way some of them were talking about it around the library lamp.

To make a discussion of it, Miss Field had cast her impressions and opinions, and others that she had heard, in the form of a dialogue, naming one conversationalist "Vif Esprit" and the other "Sang-froid." Anglo-Saxon would please me better, something after the manner of sturdy Bunyan, as, for example, Mr. All-Is-Lost and Mr. Hopeful Observer. It is Vif Esprit, or, as I should prefer to call him, Mr. All-Is-Lost, whose depression is so profound because he has heard that Mr. Davenport is driven to clog-dancing and hand-juggling; and it is Sang-froid, or, as I would have had him named, Mr. Hopeful Observer, who replies cheerily, "Gently, my friend; history is but repeating itself." Which, indeed, is the nub of the matter and what makes this middle of the nineteenth century essay on theatrical conditions so pertinent in the twentieth. Mr. Hopeful Observer was a well-read person in matters of the playhouse, and could quote an opinion of old Colley Cibber in the eighteenth century that coincides

nice with what, only a month ago, I read in my newspaper concerning conditions immediately under observation: "As their hearers are," said Colley, "so will actors be; worse or better, as the false or true taste applauds or discommends them. Hence only can our theaters improve, or most degenerate. . . . It is not to the actor, therefore, but to the vitiated and low taste of the spectator, that the corruptions of the stage (of what kind soever) have been owing." But Mr. Hopeful Observer also sees taste improving, and thinks that "such an insult to the Tragic Muse" as happened when Grimaldi did comic dances between the acts of Richard III in the 1750s could not occur again in the 1860s. And when Mr. All-Is-Lost looks back to Quin, Garrick, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Fritchard, and others of the past, doubting "very much whether Shakespeare would have written a line had he known what the nineteenth century had in store for him," his optimistic friend reminds him of Rostoli's Lady Macbeth, Salvini's Othello, Kean's Richard III, and Macready's King Lear, as he no doubt now-a-days remind him of Barrymore's Hamlet and Miss Cowell's Juliet with Mr. Peters' Romeo. I had forgotten about Master Betty, the boy actor and the "youthful Roscius," and am glad to have Mr. Hopeful Observer recall him. That was in the time of Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles, but, says Hopeful, "real dramatic genius was forced to stand and wait until the public returned to its senses; meanwhile young Betty cleared five hundred pounds a week, and John Kemble offered to engage him at fifty pounds a night and a half benefit." There was not a critic in London who dared to maintain the dignity of the stage by condemning the popular idol.

And of course these two discuss critics and criticism, looking back, with the memory of Hopeful Observer, to 1796 when New York had six dramatic critics—John Wells, Elias Hicks, Samuel Jones (how dusty now their niche in the temple!), William Cutting, Peter Irving, and Charles Adams—who wrote without fear or favor, and also without pay, for the contemporary press. "Primitive reformers," Mr. All-Is-Lost calls them, and adds his conviction that their just and impartial manner of criticism would be impossible under the commercial conditions of modern (1868) journalism. Somewhat Mr. Hopeful Observer is here inclined to agree with him, admitting that criticism is necessary to progress, and that there "will be no criticism in America until there is culture." Yet even so, thinks Hopeful, take the situation by and large, and the critics are doing the best they can; and America will become more cultured. Mr. All-Is-Lost will be patient and give it time. The French have better criticism, but both Hopeful and All-Is-Lost are inclined to distrust the influence of French theatrical entertainment transplanted for American audiences. The French have better criticism, but both Hopeful and All-Is-Lost are inclined to distrust the influence of French theatrical entertainment transplanted for American audiences. The French have better criticism, but both Hopeful and All-Is-Lost are inclined to distrust the influence of French theatrical entertainment transplanted for American audiences.

## Carillon

In the ancient town of Bruges, In the quaint old Flemish city, As the evening shades descended, Low and loud and sweetly blended, Low at times and loud at times, And changing like a poet's rhymes, Rang the beautiful wild chiming From the Belfry in the market Of the ancient town of Bruges.

But amid my broken slumbers, Still I heard those magic numbers, As they loud proclaimed the night And stolen marches of the night; Till their chiming in sweet collision Mingled with each wandering vision Mingled with the fortune-telling Gypsy-bands of dreams and fancies Which amid the waste expanses Of the silent land of trances Have their solitary dwelling; All else seemed asleep in Bruges, In the quaint old Flemish city.

—Longfellow.

TRAVELING through Europe one finds on every hand fine old towns in which magnificent examples of medieval architecture are surrounded by modern buildings of a most mediocre design. Even factory sites may be found adjoining a gem of the past, forming a sharp contrast between cheap construction and the craftsmanship of the Middle Ages.

In the town of Bruges, Belgium, which was founded in 885 A. D. and has had a rich and tragic history, one discovers a treasure mostly unspoiled by twentieth-century commercialism. At the time of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the chief emporium of the Hanseatic League, and its tapestries became world famous. In later centuries its commercial importance gave way before its rival, Antwerp, but its fame as a city of art treasure was established, and its renowned belfry and carillon have caused its name to be often on the lips of poets.

There has been no great change in town or carillon since, three-quarters of a century ago, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote in his diary:

## Pliny's Tuscan Villa

The place is indeed so thoroughly delightful that I think you will like to hear about it as much as I shall enjoy the telling.

The country is wonderfully beautiful. It gives the impression of a huge natural amphitheater, the arena is a wide plain, surrounded by mountains which rise to a great height. At the summit is a forest of huge ancient trees providing excellent hunting of various kinds. Below the forest the slopes are covered with timber woods which grow less thick as they descend the slope. There is a great deal of underbrush, and scattered through this are hillocks of very rich soil, in which you will hardly find a stone, search as you may, and these hillocks are fully as fertile as the fields in the plain and bear as rich a harvest, though somewhat later. At the foot of the hills there is a network of vines, and at the very lowest margin a vineyard forming a sort of fringe.

Then come the fields and the meadows. The soil of the field is so heavy that it has to be ploughed six times before it is ready for planting though they use extremely heavy plows drawn by powerful bulls. The meadows are thickly sprinkled with clover and all other sorts of herbage which all grow from tender. The whole area is watered by never failing springs, and while there is an abundance of water there are no marshes, as the ground water drains away into the river. The river, which traverses the fields, carries many ships with produce of various kinds to the city, but only in the winter and the spring, and again in the autumn, for in spite of its mighty name, it dries up in the summer to the size of a brook. I know you would enjoy the view of this part of the country from the mountain; for as the land lies below you it looks more like a beautiful landscape painting than the real thing. It is a refreshing picture both in its variety and in its regularity. The view from the house is like a mountain view, though the house is really at the foot of the hills; the slope is so gradual that you never know you have climbed a hill till you look back and see how far you have come. Behind the house, but quite far away, are the Apennines, and so, no matter how warm the day, there is always a gentle breeze, but never a gale.

The house faces almost full south, and so the entrance porch is always sunny—in summer at noon and in winter a little earlier. . . . At the end of the porch a dining room abuts which, from the extreme end of the terrace, on the meadow and a good bit of the country beyond, and from the windows at one side looks out on the terrace and on the other at the trees and the woods around the park which lies beyond the house.

Opening from about the middle of the porch and a little behind it is a

suite of rooms enclosing a small court shaded by four plane trees which are watered by the overflow from a marble basin which is a fountain gently spraying the surrounding verdure. One of the rooms of this suite is a little alcove for sleeping from which it is possible to exclude every ray of light and all sounds. Next door is the private dressing room, which we use informally; it looks out on the plane trees, the porch and the atrium and has the same view as the porch.

Then comes another chamber, shaded by a leafy plane tree and ornamented by a marble wainscoting, and no less pleasing, a frieze above it, depicting birds perched on leafy branches. There is a fountain in a basin and a pleasant sound of running water from many jets. At the corner of the portico a large chamber projects toward the dining room and from the windows on one side you can look down on the terrace and from the other side on that part of the meadows which lie below, where stands a marble basin, pleasing to the eye and to the ear also as the foaming water falls back into the basin. This room is warm in winter because the sun comes streaming in all day long. Or, if the day is cloudy, the room can be heated from the hypocaust which is connected with it, adjoining the hypocaust is a pleasant, large heated dressing room for the bath and next to that a swimming pool for a cold plunge in a large shaded basin. If you wish to have a swim in warm water, there is a pool outdoors in the court and a basin near by which you can use to refresh yourself when you want to cool off.

Above the dressing room is the kitchen, fitted up for various kinds of exercise with several courts marked out. Not far from the bath rooms are stairs leading first to three apartments and then to a covered gallery. . . . At the upper end of the gallery, forming a part of it, is a chamber which looks out on the park, the vineyard and the mountains. Then comes a chamber which enjoys the full sun, especially in winter, and then a sitting room which extends the villa toward the park. This is the view in front.

At the side is a high two-story covered colonnade, for summer use, which seems not merely to face the vineyards but to touch them. A dining room in the center receives the freshest breezes direct from the valley of the Apennines; at the back the vineyards seem to come in through the broad windows and also through the folding doors, and almost from the colonnade. At the side of the dining room where there are no windows, stairs provide a private entrance to the banquet hall. At the end there is a chamber which has a good view of the whole colonnade as well as of the vineyards.

Behind this two-story gallery beyond the dining room is a porch which receives the sun before midday in winter and earlier in summer. The porch leads to two apartments in which there are three and four chambers respectively which are shady or sunny according to the position of the sun. From "The Villas of Pliny the Younger." Translated by Helen H. Tauss.



The Belfry of Bruges. From a Wash Drawing by Eugene Q. Baird

## Vergeving van Zonde

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde verschijpend artikel over Christian Science

HET negende hoofdstuk van het evangelie van Mattheüs begint met de beschrijving, hoe Jezus "den geraakte" genas door zijne sonden te vergeven, en dit vooraf geeft veel te denken. Zonde en vergeving zijn voor de theologie altijd een moeilijk. Eddy deze vraag praktisch en op den man af, waar zij zegt: "Wij erkennen Gods vergeving van zonde in de vernietiging van zonde en het geestelijke begripen, dat de zonde als onwerklijk uitwipt. Doch het geloof in zonde wordt gestraft zoo lang het geloof duurt." Zonde wordt hier geïncarneerd als kwaad; en zonde is vergeven als het door geestelijk begripen vernietigd is. Dit begripen sluit kennis in van God en van Zijn volmaakte heil, den geestelijken mensch inbegrepen.

Daar God en Zijn heil de algehele werkelijkheid uitmaken, heeft het kwade — de zonde onder welke vorm ook — geen wezen of werkelijkheid. Het behoort niet tot Gods schepping en heeft daardoor geen waarlijk wezen. Het is een leugen, die door de nietigheid ervan te verstaan, vernietigd wordt. Wanneer de onwerklijkheid ervan blootgelegd is, houdt het kwade op te bestaan en verdwijnt zijne moordende gevolgen. Zonde wordt dus vernietigd door geestelijk begripen. Maar, vraagt iemand wellicht, is zonde dan vergeven? Zonde is vergeven wanneer zij vernietigd is in het bewustzijn, want dan verschijnt zij niet langer als werkelijkheid en dientengevolge houdt zij op schijnbare heerschappij uit te oefenen, of te bedriegen door het waangedoofde toegeven aan zonde genot zou verschaften.

Soms wordt verkeerdlyk beweerd, dat waar Christian Science de onwerklijkheid van zonde leert, tegeven aan zondige lusten, die evenzeer onwerklijk zijn, niet verordend behoort te worden. Mrs. Eddy echter heeft zich hierover zeer duidelijk uitgesproken op blz. 339 van "Science and Health, waar zij lezen: "Een zondaar kan geen aanmoediging vinden in het feit dat Science de onwerklijkheid van het kwade bewijst, want de zondaar zou een werkelijkheid willen maken van zonde, een datgene werkelijk willen maken wat onwerklijk is, en zoodoende zichzelf toorn vergaren "als een schat in den dag des toorns". Hoe logisch was, in het licht van deze redeneering, Jezus' verlossen van den geraakte door het vergeven van diens zonde, — dus door de vernietiging ervan. Daar de Nazarener God kende als de eenige macht en tegenwoordigheid, kende hij ook de onwerklijkheid van iedere zand, spraak van het kwade. Zoo volkomen was zijn erkennen van de oneindigheid van den Geest, dat dit alle geloof

## Forgiveness of Sin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE beginning of the ninth chapter of Matthew's gospel is an account of the Master healing the "man sick of the palsy" through the forgiving of his sins, an incident which furnishes much food for thought. The problem of sin and its forgiveness has been a difficult one for theology to solve, perhaps because of lack of understanding both the nature of sin and its method of forgiveness.

In Matthew's gospel it is related that a man sick of the palsy was brought to Jesus upon a bed. When the Master saw him and his bearers, he was so impressed by their faith that he said to the sick man, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." Certain of the bystanders, it seems, wholly failing to understand the mission of Jesus and the meaning of his works, called him a blasphemer, apparently implying that God alone had the power to forgive sin, and that through special favor. Reading their thoughts, Jesus asked: "Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts? For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" And it is written that in order to show his right to forgive sin, he said to the sick man, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house;" and he that had been sick arose and went home healed.

The relation between sin and sickness is here definitely set forth, so that one may conclude that sin occasioned the disease called palsy. Otherwise, why did the forgiveness of sin heal the sick one? Christian Science makes the situation perfectly plain, and also shows the method by which sin is forgiven. On page 411 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "The procuring cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or a false sense mentally induced, not destroyed." And she closes the paragraph with these significant words: "Whatever is cherished in mortal mind as the physical condition is imaged forth on the body."

Manifestly, then, sickness, having a mental cause, is healed by correcting the false beliefs which, entertained as true, have resulted in the appearance called disease. Likewise, since it is apparent that sin is an active factor in causing sickness, the forgiveness or destruction of sin should bring about its cure. How sin can be forgiven and its baneful effects extirpated is the question mortals have to answer. On page 497 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy answers this question practically and to the point. She says, "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Renaissance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The leaves are rustling in the trees, And gently bends the supple grass, While ripples travel toward the seas, And clouds like billows rise and pass.

The wind bloweth where it listeth, No man knoweth whence it cometh, Whither it goeth no man knoweth, Though we hear the sound thereof.

Good deeds are springing into birth, In gentleness the stubborn bend, Kind smiles are rippling round the earth, The prodigals do homeward wend.

So man knoweth that the Spirit Breathes on man as full it floweth From the infinite no man knoweth, But we love the signs thereof.

Reuben Pogson.

## Canada

O this is the land,  
O this is the land,  
O this is the place,  
O the peach and the vine;  
Where May flowers blossom,  
In bright beams that shine,  
With a soft holy light,  
In this beautiful clime.

Where scent laden breezes,  
Oppressed with perfume,  
Waft gently among the  
Pine, cedar and bloom;  
Where the oriole's notes,  
And the bobolink's song,  
Floats sweetly from oaks,  
Or the grasses among.

Where the lakes of the north  
Are jewelled at eve,  
By the shadows there cast,  
As the sun takes his leave;  
Where the long trek of steel  
Links the east with the west,  
From old Scotia's wild coast,  
To Pacific's unrest.  
—Charles Leo Abbott, in "Thoughts in the Great Northland."

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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## The Moscow Musical Season

By VICTOR BELAIEV

PERFORMANCES of new music have been numerous during the season just closed. Very important in this connection was the work of the Moscow Association for Contemporary Music, which gave eight chamber concerts and four symphony concerts of new music, mostly played for the first time. This association, which also acts as the Russian Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, was established by the most active modern Russian composers and musicians in November, 1922. It works for the development of Russian music and for the introduction of the best foreign music into Russia. In the first season of its activity the association gave six programs of chamber music made up of new works by Russian and foreign composers. During the present season it arranged, besides the concerts in Moscow, two chamber concerts of new Russian music in Vienna.

The symphony concerts undoubtedly constituted the most important event of the present season. There, for the first time, were played 14 works by contemporary Russian composers. As only a few new works by Russian composers have been produced in Moscow during the last seven or eight years, the figure is quite remarkable. These concerts took place on successive fortnights in the Theater of the Revolution. The audiences were large and the performances were very successful.

**Miskovsky Program**  
The series opened with an all-Miskovsky program, consisting of this composer's fourth and seventh symphonies. Miskovsky is unquestionably the outstanding Russian symphony writer of the present time. Born in 1881, he recently completed his fourth piano sonata and is about to finish his new eighth symphony. His fourth symphony, written in 1918, revealed him as a great master of composition, but his seventh symphony enabled us to become acquainted with his latest style.

This symphony is very short, consisting of only two movements, played without pause. The introduction is a sort of motto for the whole work, and is repeated at the beginning and at the end of the second movement. It has a suggestion of the pastoral. The whole work is very impressive and charming. The composer was called out many times.

If Miskovsky is the greatest representative of new tendencies in the Russian symphony, Alexander Goedicke (born in 1872) is a more representative of the musical ideals of his age (the age of S. I. Taneiev, Rachmaninoff and Medtner). Still he has a vital and impressive music also for our more "pretentious" days. His new third symphony (composed in 1923) in its three movements contains a world of noble romantic feelings, as they may be expressed by a composer who has at his command the resources of contemporary musical technique. The composer, who conducted his symphony himself, was the object of hearty ovations.

**Alexandrov's Songs**  
The same program which included this symphony also included Anatole Alexandrov's songs from the music to Miskovsky's play, "Archie and Blue Bird," and two of his songs with orchestra, which were very well sung by Mme. Kuznetsova. Alexandrov is unquestionably one of the best contemporary Russian composers. His numerous songs, among which we find the remarkable set of "The Songs of Alexandria," are very fine and impressive. They are characterized by inward dramatic tension expressed in soft sounding lines.

The third concert was devoted to the works of rarely performed Russian composers. If Alexandrov belongs altogether among the contemporary composers (he was born in 1888), then Alexander Borchmann (born in 1872), is like Goedicke, of the older generation. He presented a symphonic poem in three parts entitled "Kusum" and written after Rabindranath Tagore. The music of this poem suggests Strauss rather than any other composer. It is impressive, picturesque, even decorative, but not very deep in its thought.

The rest of the program was devoted to the works of the younger composers. Dmitry Melnikov (born in 1885) was represented by "An Epitaph," a slow movement in the rhythms of a funeral march, which once more displayed the fine and intimate gifts of this composer. Leo Knipper and Vladimir Kriukoff (born respectively in 1898 and 1902) were represented respectively by the little suite, "Tales of the Plaster Buddha," and the symphonic prelude to the Russian poet-symbolist, Alexander Blok's play, "The Strange Lady." Knipper, who is a newcomer on the concert stage, showed the "real" modernist tendencies which he had adapted from modern German composers in the series of six short movements. Kriukoff appeared as a follower of Scriabin and a composer capable of creating long and broad sections. The two younger composers typified two opposite poles in contemporary Russian tendencies.

The fourth and last concert of the "IMMORTALITY" (New Sacred Solos—Rev. 21: 3, 4; Rev. 22: 3)

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association was a remarkable conclusion to the whole enterprise. The program included a symphony by Serge Evesleff (born in 1894), the orchestral compositions, "Sacred Dance" and "The Sea" by Eugene Pavloff (born in the same year), and Serge Prokofiev's brilliant third piano concerto. Evesleff's symphony, although showing talent and written in broad proportions, did not altogether come up to the expectations of musicians; it seemed over-harmonized and over-orchestrated. Pavloff's pieces were pleasing, but not of a very high standard. But Prokofiev's concerto, the single work by a composer who is not living in Russia, made a beautiful conclusion to the whole cycle of modern Russian music. This astounding concerto, remarkably played by that splendid pianist, Samuel Feinberg, made the deepest impression upon the audience and brought the greatest success to the pianist.

All these concert programs, with

## The Goldman Band Concerts

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, May 13.—EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN will give his band concerts in the city this summer. I judge from what he told me this afternoon, he encounters opposition to his holding his musical meetings under the auspices of the City of New York; but as I interpret the facts, he has practically freed himself from the difficulty by ceasing to depend on official sanction. He has presented his players, with permission of the musical authorities, at the bandstand in Central Park. This year he is prepared to do the same thing, but the necessary sanction seems not to be forthcoming.

That might be a great obstacle; but he strikes me as having made a small one, or none at all, by assuming an entirely new responsibility. Henceforth he is more than a conductor. For in papers which he signed here today, incorporating The Goldman Band Concerts under the laws of the State of New York, he is named as a member of the board of directors.

**A Year-Round Job**  
The concerts were described on the schedule cards of last summer as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guggenheim, for the benefit of the people of New York. They will continue, Mr. Goldman pointed out, under the same support. The only problem now existing is, to find a place where the performances can be brought off.

As for my call, I made it plain that my chief purpose was to learn whether Mr. Goldman and all concerned really meant business. Knowing that hitherto they have most decidedly meant business, I had no doubt as to my own account that they still did mean it. And yet, I wanted direct assurance.

He received me in his study, and on hearing my question, he looked at me with that impressively confident look of his and replied, "Yes." When a recognized and approved master of his craft makes such an answer, my bother him further? But having had success with a persistent question, I was prompted to go on with an impertinent one. For have I not myself, from time to time, been asked how this man Goldman, who leads a band for a little while in summer, manages to spend his time all through the winter?

"Wherefore," I inquired, "the whole year round?"  
"It is, I do practically nothing else," from September to June but work on my own account on my concerts in June, July and August."

**Only Auditorium Wanting**  
He was willing to go into details. He began to take portfolios down from a cabinet in order to show me what the arrangement of band music for five programs a week, for 12 weeks, means. But he had himself said himself the trouble. The difference between a conductor like him, with a definite organization of artists and with a complete library of scores, and a band conductor, who engages or grows of players by contract and goes to the music shops and rents such settings of old repertoire pieces as chance to be on hand—well, it does not require elaborate explanation.

Let me not pry into the intrigues of the political world. Those of the musical world are enough, and more than enough, for my powers of discernment. But to keep the case in plain daylight, it looks obvious enough to me that if the city government wants to supplant Mr. Goldman with other conductors and the Mall in Central Park, it will do so, without appeal. Again, it looks

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the exception of Goedicke's symphony, were given under the direction of a very good conductor and faithful friend of new music, Constantine Saradjev, who at the last concert received a huge laurel wreath.

These concerts gave an almost complete picture of the creative work of the Moscow composers for the last few years. We heard there the unknown latest works of that remarkable modern symphony writer Miskovsky, together with compositions by musicians of an older generation who still maintain a connection with the present, like Goedicke and Borchmann. It has also been possible to become acquainted with much of the creative activity of the younger composers. It may be expected that these concerts will give our youngest composers, who have had the opportunity to hear their works performed for the first time, a strong impulse to further work and improvement of their orchestral style.

## A Ballad Concert; Some Plans for Next Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14.—Mme. Olga Warren, soprano, appearing at a Frederic Warren Ballad Concert at Aeolian Hall this evening, sang pieces written variously in recital, light opera and parlor style by Wolff, Strickland, Cadman and Braine. With a voice of rather small power, but of plaintive and romantic quality suitable to the music, she carried out her part of the program cheerfully and with excellent results.

Another contributor, James Price, tenor, presented works by Horman, Hughes, Fiske and Deppen. He showed fine understanding of the ballad type of song and performed with pleasing tone and excellent enunciation.

Four voices were demanded in Mr. Warren's scheme. Besides Mme. Warren and Mr. Price, the included Elizabeth Lennox, contralto, and Edgar Schofield, baritone. The accompanist was Francis Moore.

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is announced for appearance at a concert of the League of Composers in New York in November. He will direct a program of modern chamber music, with a group of Boston Symphony soloists as his players. William Mengelberg, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will present de Falla's marionette opera, "El Retablo," with the assistance of singers, a group of Philharmonic musicians, and a piano, harpsichordist, and a league concert in December.

Works to be performed by the Metropolitan Opera Company, next season include Stravinsky's "Natalie," de Falla's "Vida Breve," Giordano's "Cene delle Beffe," Spontini's "Vestral," Ravel's "Spanish Hour," Massenet's "Don Quixote," and a band concert "Jobber," who engages or grows of players by contract and goes to the music shops and rents such settings of old repertoire pieces as chance to be on hand—well, it does not require elaborate explanation.

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It was run at low prices for admission, and very largely attended by an audience in which music students from the Conservatoire formed an earnest and enthusiastic element.

The cycle took place in the time between the end of the winter subscription concerts (which were conducted by Muck during the absence in America of Mengelberg) and the start of the summer series of popular concerts. Like them it was given at the famous Concertgebouw, and the dates of the performances were April 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24. All were orchestral and were under the direction of that sagacious old Beethoven interpreter, Max Fiedler.



ANTON VON WEBERN

guest conductor from Essen. His clear beat and thorough knowledge of each work made him an acceptable person for the task, and excellent relations evidently existed between him and the fine Concertgebouw Orchestra.

This atmosphere of good will and real music was a great asset in the undertaking. Without such friendly respect the conditions might have been difficult, for the members of the Concertgebouw Orchestra are highly experienced artists and have worked together for so many years that they are perfectly capable of carrying through a work by themselves without a conductor. Indeed, it is said that on one occasion the experiment was tried of an evening of concertos accompanied by the unaccompanied band. It was completely successful!

Listening now, one felt that though the band let Fiedler take charge of them for the most part, there were moments when they also took charge of him: moments too when gleams of the more fiery style left with them by a previous conductor glowed somberly beneath the self-possession and scholarly reasonableness of the movement.

During the cycle all Beethoven's nine symphonies, the violin concerto, the "Emperor" piano concerto, and some of the shorter orchestral works were performed. For the Choral Symphony the aid of the Tonkunstlerchor, Di Mooring, Theodora Versteegh, Jac. Ullrich and Hendrik Koning, was invoked. Louis Zimmermann, concertmaster of the orchestra and well known as a violinist, appeared as soloist in the violin concerto, and a young Dutch pianist, Willem Andriessen, gave a good account of himself in the fifth piano concerto. His playing has not sufficient force to place the most heroic aspects of the work before the public, but his pleasing touch, his unaffected good taste and the sincerity of his art made his performance agreeable for all concerned.

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## Webern's Songs Heard in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

WHILE the general trend of the I. S. C. M.'s Austrian section favors music of the left wing, the society has yet made it a practice, from a purely informative point of view, to include in the program of its monthly subscription concerts a fair survey also of contemporary music of more conventional type. The latest schedule com-

position, a cycle by Stefan George, whose poems provided the words also for songs of Arnold Schoenberg, Webern's one-time master, are in an entirely different vein. No primeval strength, no primitive sentiment or joyous rhythmic abandon speaks from them. Webern paints not with broad strokes of the brush but with carefully chiseled lines. He is a master of atmosphere; no more adequate musical expression could be fathomed for the evasive mood of George's poems than Webern's settings, with their faint mezzo-tints, their convincing dulcitude and suppressed emotional element. It is truly a poet who reveals himself in these songs.

With Arnold Schoenberg and Alban Berg, Webern and a handful of young composers of lesser prominence represent the type of the idealist among the modern Austrian musicians. Unheeding of success or failure, of admiration or opposition, they follow the logical path prescribed by their lofty views. Time may be against them and their toil may be in vain; yet they shun compromise or concessions, and leave any laurels and passing success to the more versatile talents, to composers more wide awake to the requirements of the moment.

Among these latter Wilhelm Grosz, next to Erich Korngold, stands in the front rank. Unburdened by problems, they are satisfied to please without pretending a higher mission. Grosz's latest composition, a Dance Suite, Op. 20, for piano solo, figured on the same program which gave a hearing to Webern's chameleon-like beautiful songs, and the principal feature of the performance was the excellent playing of the composer, who is a really brilliant pianist. The same brilliancy is the keynote of the Dance Suite, and, indeed, of all Grosz's compositions. They say nothing new, but they speak in the superlatively finished manner which makes for instantaneous public success.

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form is retained almost throughout the simplicity of these little melodies, of which he moves within a small compass of notes. The wistful, plaintive singing of these naive ditties is infinitely more gripping than, for instance, the far-famed Hungarian folk songs of Brahms, in which their color and emotional depth speak all too often sacrificed for vocal and pianistic brilliancy.

Webern's songs alluded to above (based on poems from "Der selbste Ritz," a cycle by Stefan George), whose poems provided the words also for songs of Arnold Schoenberg, Webern's one-time master, are in an entirely different vein. No primeval strength, no primitive sentiment or joyous rhythmic abandon speaks from them. Webern paints not with broad strokes of the brush but with carefully chiseled lines. He is a master of atmosphere; no more adequate musical expression could be fathomed for the evasive mood of George's poems than Webern's settings, with their faint mezzo-tints, their convincing dulcitude and suppressed emotional element. It is truly a poet who reveals himself in these songs.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, MAY 16

\$9.00	38,655,000	97%	97%	3	Erte
addition		1%	1%	3	Erte
11,790	7,457,000	4%	3%	2	Fairba
37,000	618,374,000	103%	28%	2,60	Fairba
35,000	5,349,964,000	110	165%	8	Famous
35,000	45,446,000	33%	82%	1,40	Fam F
50,000	598,198,000	87	86%	7	Fed L
50,000	7,822,000	178	11%	7	Fed L
50,000	11,251,000	178	147%	6	Fed L
50,000	4,532,310,000	24%	48%	2	Fed M
50,000	603,887,000	68%	48%	2	Fed M
50,000	22,339,000	15%	12	64	Fed M
50,000	30,384,000	70	60%	4	Fed M

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## EDITORIALS

Senator Borah says that before there can be a World Court there must be a codification of the body of opinions, court rulings, treaties, customs and usages that pass among the nations as law. Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham replies that there is an adequate amount of international law in the world now to enable the Court to function.

## The World Court and International Law

At the same time there is in existence a special committee, appointed at the last Assembly of the League of Nations, to "consider and report what subjects of international law (are) ripe for present agreement among Governments," to quote Mr. Wickersham.

At this point it becomes of some importance to learn what progress this committee has made and when it is likely to present the waiting Senator Borah and the rest of the world with a code of international law on which a World Court could base its decisions. Mr. Wickersham, who is an American member, though his country does not belong to the League, states very frankly that its motto is "festina lente," which has at least a good Roman origin, and that beyond agreeing upon a list of subjects and assigning each to a special subcommittee for study, the jurists entrusted with the task have not progressed much beyond getting mutually acquainted.

The chairman of the committee, the Swedish ex-Premier, Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, has been a little more communicative as to what actually has been accomplished, but in general he agrees with his American colleague that it will take a very, very long time to achieve even the slightest result, so that Senator Borah may confidently anticipate being able to use his argument against the United States joining the present World Court for several campaigns to come. And when at last the codification shall have been accomplished is he not likely to reject the entire work as defective because done under the auspices of the League?

The main and favorite theme of Senator Borah, the outlawry of war, the committee has not even considered or prepared to consider. It has not so far even put on its agenda the problem of the rules of warfare or the rights of neutrals in wartime, considering them too big and of a nature that the probability of obtaining agreement from the various governments under present circumstances would be exceedingly unlikely. It has approached the matter from the opposite end, and has selected topics of a less revolutionary or explosive kind. There are ten of them, and, according to statements published in the Swedish press, they are as follows: Conflicts relating to the nationality or citizenship of individuals, questions of territorial limits at sea, the rights of merchant ships owned by governments, "extra-territorial" privileges of diplomats, extradition of foreigners accused of crime, public liability for injuries suffered by foreigners, procedure at international conventions and conclusions of treaties, the suppression of piracy, an international statute of limitations, and the joint exploitation of the economic resources of the sea—in truth, a formidable list.

From an ideal point of view it might be better, of course, to take the war bull by the horns and declare both him and his prongs illegal, as Senator Borah demands, but what are the chances of agreement on such a complicated subject? There have been in the past great lawgivers—Moses, Lycurgus, Napoleon, etc.—but in most cases historians now tell us these men were content to collect and unify already existing rules and customs, just as certain Roman emperors did, and then seek slow advances on what had already been accepted as law. Perhaps Senator Borah can reverse the process, but it is time for him to make a start.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the absorption of the Philadelphia North American—famous Bull Moose champion when that animal roamed the jungle—by the Public Ledger is the announcement of Cyrus Curtis, publisher of the latter paper, that he intends to launch a daily picture tabloid upon the placid, if not stagnant, waters of Philadelphia journalism.

## The Shrinking Newspaper Roll

Mr. Curtis seems to have learned a lesson from the consolidating endeavors of Mr. Munsey. Of the two, the New Yorker is, thus far, the more active toiler in the journalistic abattoir. Up to the present time, he has put an end to the Press, Daily News (the original New York paper of that name), Globe, Mail, Herald and Morning Sun. Mr. Curtis has only the Philadelphia Times, Press, Evening Telegram and North American to his credit—if credit it be.

A shrewd observer of the New York newspaper field has pointed out that one effect of the Munsey consolidations has been precisely the opposite of what their author anticipated. Mr. Munsey predicted as the result of his endeavors the great strengthening of the better type of newspapers and the general elevation of the standard of journalism. What has resulted has been the multiplication of the least dignified type of newspapers—the tabloid pictorials—and the enormous increase in their circulation. Little more than ten per cent of the circulations of the papers he put out of business has been added to that of their presumptive beneficiaries, but the three tabloids have taken the rest, and more too. Mr. Curtis, with characteristic shrewdness, recognizes this fact, and announces that, with the disappearance of the North American, he will produce a tabloid pictorial of his own.

It is a curious fact that the steady reduction in the number of newspapers worthy of the name is going on simultaneously with the multiplication of schools of journalism. Training young men and women in increasing numbers to follow a profession in which opportunities are growing more and more limited seems poor economics. Perhaps that is the reason why one director of such a school complained that most of his students were fitting themselves not for journalism but to become publicity experts.

One of the chief legislative measures to be introduced in the current parliamentary session in Britain is a factory bill which has been the subject of no little controversy. The measure was originally drafted by a Conservative Government to consolidate numerous small acts of partial application prescribing minimum standards of welfare, safety and comfort for industrial workers. Such codification is much overdue, as twenty-four years have elapsed since it was last effected. When the late Labor Government came into office Arthur Henderson, then Home Secretary, considerably widened the scope of the measure. As discussed last September at the Industrial Welfare Conference at Oxford, it was not only to have introduced the long-promised forty-eight-hour week for women and young persons in Britain, but to have extended this to large numbers of men. It was also to have very considerably increased the minimum space to be allowed in workshops for each operative.

## Britain's New Factory Legislation

On the accession to power of the present Conservative Government, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, found these changes so considerable that he advised postponing the final discussion of the bill until next year to enable it to be further considered by the industries affected. Under pressure, however, from the younger Conservatives, who rightly felt that such important welfare legislation ought not to be held up indefinitely, Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet rejected Sir William's advice and undertook both to introduce the measure this session, and to endeavor to get it passed before the end of the year.

British industrialists were at once up in arms. They took the ground that some of the new provisions, especially those limiting working hours and increasing the factory space, would enhance overhead charges so considerably that many of the smaller workshops would be compelled to close down, thereby adding to the heavy unemployment already prevailing. A compromise, the Monitor is informed, has now been effected. The bill is to be proceeded with this session, with a view to its passage, if possible, before the end of the year, but all the political parties are to be consulted, and only such provisions are to be retained as can be passed by general consent. The object aimed at is thus to make it an agreed measure instead of a contentious one.

Hopes are still entertained that it may be possible to retain provisions enforcing the forty-eight-hour week, if not generally, at least in the case of women and juveniles. The provisions regarding minimum workshop space for each operative are also to be gone into with a view to preventing their causing increased unemployment. This compromise is a reasonable one. The British Government is also to be sympathized with in its endeavor to prevent a measure, destined to improve the conditions of the worker, from becoming the subject of party strife. The discussions now to take place regarding it require to be watched carefully, nevertheless, lest they should result in the undue whittling away of essential welfare provisions.

Quite picturesquely, and measuring by time standards with which we of the present day are familiar, the Western Hemisphere has, since the days following its discovery by European voyagers, been referred to as the "New World." It is new, apparently, only as its written history is newer than that of Europe, Asia, and the countries where civilization had grown old before it was realized that the earth was a sphere and not a plane, from which adventuresome sailors' ships might drop to oblivion if by chance they approached too near the imagined edge.

In recent years, by research and discovery, inquisitive humans have learned more regarding the manners and customs of those of preceding and forgotten generations than seems to have been known by the wise heads of ancient times. As mankind digs deeper and delves more persistently into the hidden mysteries of its own progress, it finds, as has recently been found in Egypt, evidence which is conclusive of the fact that all art and excellence do not belong to the civilizations of the present or the recent past. An article which appeared not long ago on this page described interestingly and with great clearness some of the discoveries which have lately been made by the Harvard-Boston Museum explorers on the site of the temple of King Zoser, estimated as having been erected some 3000 years before the dawn of the Christian era. Art was not decadent in that period. Much of the ancient pile stands as it was constructed by its designer, Imhotep, who has remained an obscure and almost mythical personage in the world of art until now. Future generations will regard him as a great creative architect.

Today, in the light of discoveries recently made, scholars and students of archeology are comparing the fluted or channeled columns in the temple of Zoser, the earliest stone building erected by mankind, so far as known, and twenty-three centuries older than the earliest Greek examples, with the weird prehistoric figures chiseled into the red sandstone of the deeper recesses of the Hava Supai Canyon, in an unsurveyed region of the State of Arizona, a part of what has long been referred to as the "New World." There, in somewhat rude outlines, are represented figures indicating the simultaneous existence of humans and the animals of the dinosaur age. Samuel Hubbard, curator of archeology in the Oakland (Calif.) Museum, director of the party making the discoveries, concludes "that some prehistoric man made a photograph of a dinosaur on the walls of this canyon." "This," he says, "completely upsets all our theories regarding the antiquity of man."

Numerous tracks found in this same canyon and in the "Painted Desert" region in the general vicinity of the Grand Canyon, as well as the crudely chiseled figures of other animals, such as the elephant and the ibex, long extinct

upon the American continent, testify eloquently to the presence there, untold ages ago, of a race of humans possessing no small degree of intelligence. There remain in this picturesque canyon a few Indians, inhabitants of the Supai reservation, who point out to visitors the relics of a civilization long since forgotten. No traditions cling about this remote past. Even the American Indian, rich in the lore of an earlier day, and resourceful in invention and imagination, can tell only that which became a vanishing tradition centuries upon centuries after the last towering dinosaur ceased to trouble the dreams of prehistoric man.

Gifts to a government department can hardly be imagined as acceptable on other grounds than those of practical public use; and those made to the great depository of books and documents maintained by the United States at Washington must presumably be the kind that readers desire. The donations, then, to the Library of Congress, lately announced, of a collection of phonograph records and of a sum of money for the purchase of manuscript scores, can only have met the approval of Herbert Putnam, the librarian, and of Carl Engel, the chief of the Music Division, for the reason that they would serve the needs of persons studying there.

To consider the situation from the opposite standpoint, the 500 disks presented by a manufacturing concern, and the \$1000 for increase of classic autograph material, voted by a society of musicians, to the institution on Capitol Hill which Mr. Putnam administers, indicate, without question, a couple of lines on which musical research is proceeding in the United States.

In the first place, the phonograph, its day as a craze past, is being used for what in all conscience it was meant to be used, namely, for making and preserving records of musical performance. The 500 disks put into the keeping of Mr. Engel and his successors will be a means whereby investigators in years to come can reconstruct the thought and temper of the first two decades of the twentieth century. The pity is that the story will be so incomplete; describing the merely popular, or at best the conservative, taste of the period, and failing to account for the remarkable zeal for experimentation and exploration that has characterized it. For what are known as modern movements have been practically disregarded by the American phonograph maker. Only in a few of their most easily understood manifestations have they been noticed.

In the next place, manuscripts—especially sketches—which reveal the processes by which composers plan and execute their structures, are being recognized as of fundamental importance to the musical apprentices of a nation that is just beginning to express itself in large forms. Now the \$1000 put at the Music Division chief's disposal has to be spent, according to the conditions of the bestowal, on originals of old masterworks; specifically on orchestral and chamber music examples. Which will doubtless prove a bit of a restriction, because so many of these things have already been secured and put away in permanent archives, and because those which remain stand at such a high price. To mention a single item in the field of piano composition, a four-page autograph of a Chopin nocturne, lately exhibited in New York, was held at more than one thousand dollars. Manuscripts from the pens of composers of the last thirty or forty years, on the other hand, should be comparatively easy of acquisition. All it wants is a man of shrewd judgment to go a-marketing for them.

But the pioneering aspect of the disks and the manuscript money is what counts. The officials of the Library of Congress, barring controversy as to what other persons in the length and breadth of America may possess priority rights in the idea, seem to have opened a couple of new paths.

## Editorial Notes

With the announcement of the passing on of Gen. Charles Mangin, thought is carried back to the World War in general and Verdun in particular. For it was General Mangin who conducted the brilliant attack there in October, 1916, which resulted in the retaking of Fort Douaumont. But it was not only around Verdun that he served his country faithfully, for he was a bulwark of strength to France during almost the entire war. With a lifelong training as a soldier, General Mangin shortly after its outbreak was placed in command of the Fifth Infantry Division and later of the Eleventh Army Corps. His temporary rank of general was made permanent just before his brilliant attack at Verdun. He was later involved in the bitter controversy which followed the costly victory on the Aisne in the spring of 1917, however, and he was deprived of his command of the Sixth Army, to be reinstated by M. Clemenceau when he had been exonerated of blame by a commission of inquiry. In July, 1918, with General Degoutte, he carried out the great counter-offensive against the German right flank which brought the first of the final series of allied successes.

Out in the cotton fields of Louisiana, in the sooty atmosphere of Lancashire, through which the murky waters of the Manchester Canal flow to the sea, among the furnaces of the great engineering factories of England and on the river fronts where ships, heavy-laden with the commerce of nations, slip majestically from their berths, there are scenes aplenty which the artist may transfer to canvas or with which the illustrator may embellish the pages of a journal. The Illustrated London News, in its recent commerce and empire supplement, reveals an artistic side to these things that no one will challenge. The number is a product worthy of careful study, a triumph in choice and handling of subject, beautifully colored and harmoniously arranged. It is evidence of a fact forcing itself more and more upon the public that beauty may be found in strange places by those who care to see. The Illustrated London News is to be congratulated on the taste it has shown in turning out such a number from its presses.

## On My Way Home to North London

When I was living in North London, my way home from Fleet Street to Highgate was by way of Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, St. Pancras and Battle Bridge, and then onward by Great College Street through Kew's Town to the heights beyond, which form one of the loveliest and best of North London suburbs. To an American my daily ride of four miles on a slow-moving street car would seem an exceedingly prosaic journey, but I found so much of interest during my stay that I kept it up for many weeks.

Domestic architecture was at a low state during the reign of George III, when many of the buildings along Gray's Inn Road were built. I rarely find them lacking architectural beauty. It is especially dreary on a wet day, but when you become acquainted with the history and associations of these old smoke-begrimed buildings, then Gray's Inn Road comes to take its place among the historical thoroughfares of newer London, the city of the London which has grown up since the Stuart's time.

## Research by Disk and Manuscript

An acquaintance was appointed borough surveyor of St. Pancras, and on taking possession of his office he found there some historical literature of old St. Pancras. We went through a portion of it, particularly that pertaining to "my way home," and then Gray's Inn Road came as fascinating to me as Pall Mall or Parliament Street.

It required no research to learn how Gray's Inn Road came by its name. It took it from the Inn of Court which stands at its southwestern extremity. This old inn has been the home of law students and lawyers for over four centuries. Today it is not as fashionable as it once was, but Gray's Inn was not always, however, the home of bar students and lawyers. The Grays of Wilton had their town mansion on its site in the latter end of the thirteenth century. Then it passed into the possession of the Priory of Shene in the county of Surrey, and so it remained until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, after this it was devised to a company of law students which have had an unbroken existence since the days of Francis Bacon. Bacon was once treasurer of Gray's Inn and had his chambers in the Inn when he was summoned to meet the charges against his integrity as Lord Chancellor.

The laws and terraces of Gray's Inn are famous all over England, and are in almost the same condition as they were when Queen Elizabeth visited them. They were once favorite promenades of the well-to-do people living in the adjoining neighborhood of Bloomsbury. The beautiful turreted carriage which has taken centuries of cutting and rolling to bring to its present state is now walled in, but in summer it is thrown open to little children.

On the other side from Gray's Inn all is new and modern, but down the court in St. Andrews, Holborn, the scene of a long conflict between Ritualism and Law. And further down the street is an old building, devoid of ornamentation, which is one of the few remaining London workhouses built under the old Poor Law system, when the idea of the administrators of the Poor Law was that there should be little, if anything, to choose between jail and workhouse. Internally it is clean and well-ordered, as all English workhouses are.

Half a block or so beyond the Gray's Inn Road Workhouse there is a signboard which occasioned us some reflections. It is affixed to a ramshackle building, not much larger than a barn, and is used as a soap factory. On the sign are the words "Established 1745." We felt that if we were the owners of that building, we would paint out those words, for we would not like

passers-by to know that I and my predecessors had been making soap and candles there without need for newer and larger premises since the time of the last Jacobite rising, when there were lawyers still living in Gray's Inn who remembered the flight of James II, and the last who remembered the flight of William of Orange. Here and there in central London one comes across tradesmen's signs of this kind.

Going on three blocks to the north of this ancient factory there is a building, standing some eighty feet from the road, not unlike an English manor-house, built in the days when these were severely plain. It is now used for making millions of war.

The history of this old building goes back to the first rising—that in 1715, about which time there was established near here a school for the education of the poor Welsh people living in London, or, as the charter recites, "making poor children good Christians, instilling the great lessons of true humility, and fitting them for trades, domestic service, or any other service of use and benefit to the public and themselves."

London buildings have strange fates, but few more remarkable than this old house. Instead of being used for "making poor children good Christians," it was used for making millions of war. Next door is a warehouse with the name "Cubitt and Company" across the front. This is the headquarters of the oldest and most famous building firm in England. Its principals have had fine reputations for ages. When an auctioneer announces that a mansion is Cubitt-built, there is no question about its stability and the excellence of its workmanship; the purchaser has as great a feeling of security as though a warranty deed accompanied the title of the property.

Over the way from Cubitt's and just beyond Ampton Street, where Carlyle and his wife lived when they first came to London in 1835, is an old building which is still associated with the name of Carlyle's early and intimate friend. In 1832, after Edward Irving had been deemed by the Presbyterian Church unfit to continue as minister of the Caledonian Church in Regent Street, he continued services in this building, until his friends in London joined him with a new church in the neighborhood of Oxford Street.

Three years before, Robert Owen had used this building as the "Exchange and Co-operative Bazaar." After Edward Irving had ceased to use it, Madame Tussaud established her wax works there, and made a beginning with her famous exhibition.

There used to be a famous "dust mountain" at King's Cross. It was the accumulation of the London dust-bins for generations, but in 1805 it disappeared in an extraordinary way. For a long time its removal seemed hopeless, but after the burning of Moscow, bricks were badly needed for the rebuilding of the old capital of the Muscovite kingdom. It is a tradition of the neighborhood, therefore, that the Emperor of Russia bought the "dust mountain" for brick-making, and shipped it to the burnt-out city. Anyhow, the dust-beap disappeared.

Beyond is St. Pancras, and the Midland Railway Station, and one of the finest railway stations in London. A great architectural achievement of Sir Gilbert Scott. Then there is the old churchyard where one may find the names of all the families who made political and literary history of England since the accession of the House of Hanover, and also many names of the French refugees who took up their abode in London after the fall of St. Pancras, in the days of the French Revolution. Here you will see tourists with their note books deciphering the names of their forefathers. It is the most interesting landmark on my way home. J. A. W.

## The Week in New York

New York, May 15

A rustic retreat for bugs in the peace and quiet of the Ramapo Hills around Tuxedo, N. J., one of the fashionable environs of New York, is to be opened next July, where they may entertain the wide circle of persons whose hospitality they may have taken since the war, and made available by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, and an adjacent tract with buildings offered by William A. Harriman, to be maintained by the American Museum of Natural History, will provide 5000 varieties of often harassed and unappreciated insects with the fullest opportunity to show their architectural, sociological and alimentary capacities. Too little recognition has been shown for the economic importance of most of them heretofore, according to Dr. Frank A. Lutz, who is to have charge of the hotel, and that the exhibition will allow the public and the insect world to come into better, not to say closer, touch. It may be at some cost to the insects' naturally retiring dispositions, of course, though the first beetle to arrive might well remark as he gives his bags to an ant bellhop and briefly surveys the scene, "Well! About time!"

The age of chivalry in New York's taxicab industry is entering on an exceedingly gloomy dawn. Not that there is intended to be any increase in jousting in the traffic thoroughfares, but just so that the lord and lady patrons can always choose their favorite retainers, it is proposed to give each company sending out these modern chieftains a distinctive color. As there are already brown, yellow, red, orange, green, gray and blue cabs, and as a different color would be assigned to each company operating more than twenty-five, it can be seen that if the plan is adopted it will soon be possible for a lady to complete her ensemble of hat, cloak, and shoes, and to come into town with a taxi chosen for its delicate tints. Incidentally, too, it ought to double the demand for cabs, for how could two women ever ride in the same one?

Still more amenities for taxicabbing are in store, too, for it is also proposed to have each driver present his personal card with his license number when he is engaged. All that would then be needed to complete the etiquette would be for the patron to respond by presenting his own card, and even, perhaps, his bankbook, to enable the driver to ascertain how long a ride his prospective customer was good for.

The principal beneficiary of the park project thus far appears to be that familiar and usually bilateral controversialist, Lord Bacon, whom Mr. Gallatin, despairing of getting constructive suggestions from those opposing the project, brought into the discussion with this fairly devastating passage:

Generally such men, in all deliberations, find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to object and foretell difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they are allowed, it is a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. To conclude, there is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the credit of their wealth as these empty persons have to maintain the credit of their sufficiency.

Seeing that the fondest wish of the opponents is to have the park left alone, they cannot very well offer a constructive plan, though perhaps they may rally their weakened forces around this reply to the Commissioner, also from Bacon:

It is a strange thing to behold what gross errors and extreme absurdities many (especially of the greater sort) do commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortune.

Could the commissioner be drawn into a quoting duel, the park might be saved, for if there is anything more endless than the supply of ideas for the park, it is the supply of Bacon.

A ten-room American house, furnished with all the fine improvements that people in New York no longer have room for, will be sent to Paris this summer as part of the exhibition from the United States at the International Exhibition of Labor-Saving Devices. A kitchen will be part of the exhibit, fully equipped for making all those nice pies and cake batters already so well advertised abroad by the movies, apparently in the strange expectation that the French housewives will be enticed into buying such questionable appearances, or the husbands into allowing them into their homes. Fortunately for New Yorkers, the model house will be on exhibition for a month here, too, before being sent abroad, so that they also will be able to see what kind of residences they will be thought to occupy.

New York's Central Park, which has to serve a very large part of Manhattan with greensward for sunny

afternoons, has long been a target for many glittering but not always bright ideas. A surprising number of its friends seem determined to fill it full of everything but the one thing it really needs, which is more grass to sit on. Victory seems at last to have been won now to a great extent by the Park Commissioner, Francis D. Gallatin, for equipping a patch of it with playground apparatus. Everybody would be in favor of this, of course, if someone would only think of buying some new land for it. On the ground of hospitality, too, to be sure, this project may be said to have a leg to stand on, for it will enable many citizens on their holidays to be overcrowded in the manner to which they are accustomed; though for the sake of completeness it should include as well the next step of equipping all the lower tree branches in the park with street car hanging straps.

The urge to move, which New Yorkers generally feel on May 1 and Oct. 1, strongly enough to prompt them to walk to new apartments and to have their trunks sent thither by express companies, their beds being mostly rented, was so mild this spring that the moving men have concluded they must reinforce it with a push. The move, this project makes the question concentrated on Oct. 1, or else people are going to the suburbs, where they do not move so often. The companies have, accordingly, appointed a committee to try about the beginning of each May to bring apartment dwellers to want some apartment that someone else wants no longer.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded unless.

## "Are There Too Many Retailers?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The question, presented as the caption of a recent editorial, "Are There Too Many Retailers?" has been asked very often. But the nature of this inquiry, as well as the many business angles connected with it, together with the general practical and constitutional rights involved makes the question so difficult to answer and the problem it includes difficult to solve satisfactorily.

From a purely economical standpoint, there are many more retailers than most lines of business actually need, thus causing increased overhead and operating expenses and higher prices to the consumer than would otherwise obtain.

In most cities, indeed, I believe there are at least 50 per cent more retail meat markets, groceries and probably stores selling other lines, than the situation really warrants or demands, but so far as I am advised, there is no way provided and no practical method proposed by which any of these shops could be eliminated.

Naturally, such a strong competition would doubtless cause some of these shops to close, but in many cases others would take their places with new capital and energy, and this feature of the problem of the cost of living would remain unchanged and unsolved.

In my travels, I have found in some cities large public markets where consumers are able to make their purchases of meats, vegetables, fruits, groceries, etc., from the various stalls or booths in these market places. Under this system the overhead and operating expenses are greatly reduced by the concentration and increased volume of the business.

The demands for high-class service, delivering of purchases to the homes, and losses sustained through "bad debts" are largely responsible for the wide range in the prices charged by the retailers compared with the wholesale costs.

Some of the "chain stores" operating on the "cash-and-carry" system sell their goods cheaper than the other classes of retailers, but these are also overlapping to a degree and are not able to reduce costs or serve the masses in a manner that reaches the desired goal.

It occurs to me that in large cities or other large consuming districts, public or municipal market places could be established in convenient and properly distributed places.

The public markets ought to be under the control of the proper authorities so far as the various necessary rules are concerned. The actual business, however, should be handled by an individual, firm or corporation operating in the market building under such laws and regulations as may be considered wise for the best results. Only by increasing the volume of business done by each retailer and the concentration of the food business in some such manner can most progress be made in solving this important and universal problem.

Chicago, Ill. C. A. M.